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The Critic.

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THE *American Journal of Numismatics* has probably done more than any other single agency to advance the interests of numismatic science in this country. To those who have no higher idea of numismatology than a more or less systematic hoarding and trading of coins, an investigation of such material as this Quarterly furnishes, would come with the freshness of a revelation. Few sciences bear directly or indirectly upon so many human interests, or throw light into so many dark corners, as this study of coins, medals, and tokens. It is the daughter of metallurgy no less than of fine art, the handmaid of history, economics, and archaeology. The *American Journal* is rich in its original matter, as well as in its selections from the writings of the highest authorities at home and abroad. It comes in fine dress, clearly printed on heavy paper, usually with a frontispiece illustration. With the July number, it enters upon the twenty-fourth volume. Published by the Boston Numismatic Society, at 18 Somerset Street, Boston, Mass. Price, \$2 a year.



XXXIX.



XXXVII.



XXXVIII.



ALCHEMICAL MEDALS.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

A N D

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

VOL. XXV.

BOSTON, JULY, 1890.

No. 1.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF ALCHEMY TO NUMISMATICS.

BY HENRY CARRINGTON BOLTON, PH. D.

[Continued from Vol. XXIV, p. 83*]

XVII. (1675.)—An Augustinian monk named Wenzel Seyler, a native of Bohemia, visited Vienna in 1675, and securing an interview with the reigning Emperor, Leopold I, son of Ferdinand III, accomplished in his presence a successful projection. He converted a copper vessel which had been brought to him into gold. He also changed tin into gold, and from the precious metal the Emperor caused ducats to be struck, stamped only on one side; these bore on the obverse a portrait bust of the Emperor with the words: LEOPOLDUS D.[EI] G.[RATIA] R.[OMANORUM] I.[MPERATOR] S.[EMPER] A.[UGUSTUS] G.[ERMANIÆ] H.[UNGARIÆ] E.[T] B.[OHEMIÆ] R.[EX] (Leopold, by the grace of God, the ever august Emperor of the Roman Empire, King of Germany, Hungary and Bohemia.) On the reverse the year 1675, and the couplet:

"AUS WENZEL SEYLER'S PULVERS MACHT
BIN ICH VON ZINN ZU GOLD GEMACHT."

which may be paraphrased thus:

"By Wenzel Seyler's aid, King Leopold
Transmuted me from tin to gold."

(Gottfr. Heinr. Burghard's *Destillirkunst*. Brieg, 1748.)

XVIII. (1677.)—Wenzel Seyler was rewarded by being ennobled, with the cognomen Von Reinburg, but resorting to deceitful practices he was sent back to his cloister without however receiving punishment. Two years later this crafty monk succeeded in again persuading the Emperor of his power, and a large and elegantly ornamented medallion, still preserved in the Imperial Cabinet of coins in Vienna, commemorates the event. This medallion is of oval form, measures 40 by 37 centimeters, and has a weight of 7200 grammes. On the obverse is engraved a portrait of Leopold I, surrounded by no less than forty-one portraits of his predecessors on the German throne.

* See Editorial.

On the reverse is a long inscription in Latin, setting forth the virtues of the Emperor and the power of Johann Wenzel von Reinburg, in the year 1677. This medallion is figured in Herrgott's *Monumenta Augustae Domus Austriae* (1760), and in Prof. A. Bauer's *Chemie und Alchymie in Oesterreich*. (Wien, 1883.) I examined it in person in August, 1888, at the Imperial Cabinet of Coins, Vienna. It is of elaborate workmanship but decidedly brassy in color, and is said to have a specific gravity of only 12.67, that of gold being 19.3. Two small notches, one in the upper edge and one in the lower, show that it has been cut into for examination.

XIX. (1677.)—Baron Krohneman, one of the boldest impostors of the seventeenth century, played the part of an adept at the court of the Margrave George William of Baireuth, with varying success from 1677 to 1686. He pretended to be able to "fix" quicksilver, that is, to convert it into a solid and to change its color to yellow, in short to transmute mercury into gold. Living at the expense of the Margrave and consuming great sums of money in fruitless experiments, he sought to retrieve his waning reputation by a bold stroke; in the presence of the Prince he heated mercury with salt, vinegar and verdigris in an iron dish, and at the end of the operation gold remained. Probably the trickster mingled gold in the form of powder with the verdigris. Silver was made in like manner, and from this a medal was struck, inscribed with symbolical figures and dedicated to the Margrave.

The *obverse* has a figure of the winged god Mercury, standing on a pedestal; in his right hand he holds the caduceus with the sun at its head, his left hand is placed across his breast. A chain connects his two arms and his ankles, near which hang a padlock. Above the figure is the inscription: ARTE ET INDUSTRIA. (By art and industry.) And below, EXHIBITUM SERENISSIMO PRI[NCIPI] DNO [DOMINO] CHRISTIA[NO] ERNESTO D[EI] G[RATIA] MARCHIONI BRANDENB.[URGLÆ] DUC.[I] BORUS[SLÆ] DIE VI NOV[EMBRIS] ANNO MDCLXXVII. (Given to his most serene highness Prince Christian Ernest, by the grace of God Margrave of Brandenburg, Duke of Prussia, the sixth day of November, in the year 1677.)

The *reverse* contains the words: SOLIUS QUOD MULTIS CREDITUM ESSE NATURÆ OPUS NON MINOS ARTIS ESSE IGNORET NEMO. PRODIERE OLIM PRODEUNT ET NUNC IPSIUS TESTIMONIA REL. DEO HONORI, PROXIMO SALUTI, TOTI MUNDO ADMIRATIONI. (Let no one be ignorant of the fact that what many have believed to be the work of nature alone is not less the work of art. They were formerly produced, they are now produced, as shown by the thing itself. To the glory of God, the salvation of mankind, and the admiration of the whole world.)

Krohneman had rightly reckoned on the effect of his legerdemain, and the Prince gave him the title of Baron, together with many favors. He continued to pursue his crafty ways, duping many persons in authority, fleecing General Kaspar von Lilien to the extent of 10,000 gulden, and living in extravagant style on his ill-gotten gains. At different times during the ten years in which he flourished, seven other coins and medals were struck to memorialize the operations conducted by Krohneman, or to impose upon his patrons. Four of these bear the date 1679, one the year 1678, one the year 1681, and one has no date.

The medal of 1678 is very similar to that struck November 6th, 1677, bearing the standing figure of Mercury holding the caduceus upright on the *obverse*, and the same inscription on the *reverse*. The date on the obverse, however, is January 8, 1678; on the pedestal of Mercury are the initials of Krohneman's name: C.[HRISTIANUS] W.[ILHELMUS] B.[ARO] D.[E] K.[ROHNE-MAN], together with the single word POSTERITATI. (To posterity.)

Of this medal many impressions were coined, some of them bearing in the place of the words ARTE ET INDUSTRIA, the legend PIETATE ET JUSTITIA. (By piety and justice.) They weighed "4 loth 2 quint," being smaller than the coin of 1677.

XXI. (1679.)—The four coins of the year 1679 have the following characters:

[1.] Both in silver and in gold, the latter of the value of 8½ ducats, and dedicated to the Margravine on her birthday, February 18th.

Obverse. A Doric column crowned and encircled by a vine bearing grapes; on one side Cupid shooting an arrow, on the other a sunflower with its blossom turned towards the sun, which is above and to the side of the central column. Beneath the latter a pair of doves, in the background BAYREUTH. Inscriptions: AUF LIBES GLUTH. (In the glow of love.) DER DURCHL. [AUCHTIGSTEN] UND UNVERGLEICHLICHTEN PRINZESSIN, ZU EHREN F.[RAUEN] F.[RAUEN.] (To the honor of the most noble and incomparable lady Princess.)

Reverse. A palm tree in fruit, above, the rays of the sun; on either side a heart connected by a chain to the tree and surmounted by a crown. Inscription (continued from the obverse): SOPHIA LOUYSA MARG.[RAEVIN] ZU BR.[ANDENBURG] G.[EBOREN] H.[ERZOGIN] Z[U] W.[URTEMBERG] U[ND] T[ECK] AUFGERICHTET V.[ON] C.[HRISTIAN] W.[ILHELM] B.[ARON] V.[ON] K.[ROHNE-MAN] 1679. (Struck in honor of Sophia Louisa, Margravine of Brandenburg by birth Arch-Duchess of Wurtemberg and Teck, by Christian Wilhelm, Baron Krohneman.) In a half circle within the outer: FOLGT SEEGENS GUTH; above one heart, DIE STARCKT; and above the other, DER MUTH. On one heart, the letters C.[HRISTIAN] E.[RNST]; on the other, S.[OPHIA] L.[OUYSA]. (Heaven's blessing follows strength and courage.) (Köhler, Vol. IX, p. 417.)

XXII. [2.] Also in silver and in gold, the latter of four ducats' weight. This was struck on the baptismal day of the Prince, May 14th, 1679.

Obverse. A two-headed bird, part eagle, surmounted by a crown, over which the words: PRAESIDIA PRINCIPIS. (Protection of the Prince.) On the outer circle the words: IN HONOREM SER.[ENISSIMI] PRINC.[IPIS] D[OMINI] D.[UCIS] CHRIST.[IANI] ERNEST.[I] MARCH.[IONIS]. (Continued on the reverse.)

Reverse. An oval shield on a bare arm, the hand grasping a laurel-branch, the arm projects from clouds. Above, the words, PRO PATRIA (For Fatherland); on a scroll, and around the edge: BRAND.[ENBURGIAE] BORUSS.[IAE] DUC.[I]; OFFERT. C.[HRISTIANUS] W.[ILHELMUS] B.[ARO] D.[E] K.[ROHNE-MAN] M.DCLXXIX. (In honor of his most serene highness, Prince, Lord and Duke, Christian Ernest, Margrave of Brandenburg, Duke of Prussia; presented by Christian William, Baron Krohneman, 1679.)

XXIII. [3.] This is of silver and commonly called a gulden.

Obverse. The portrait bust of the Margrave Christian Ernest, and the words: CHRISTIAN.[US] ERN.[ESTUS] D.[EI] G.[RATIA] MAR[CHIO] BR.[ANDEN-]

BURGLE] E.[T] M.[AGDEBURGI] PR.[USSLÆ] D.[UX] B.[URGRAVIUS] N.[ORIMBERGÆ] (Christian Ernest, by the grace of God Margrave of Brandenburg and Magdeburg, Duke of Prussia, Burgrave of Nuremburg.)

Reverse. No ornamentation, and the inscription: IN NATALEM SERENITATIS SUÆ SEXT.[UM] ET TRIGES.[IMUM] DECENTI CULTU MACTANDUM NUMISMA HOC FIERI CURAVIT C.[HRISTIANUS] W.[ILHELMUS] B.[ARO]. D.[E] K.[ROHNEMAN] 1679. (Christian William, Baron Krohneman, had this coin struck to celebrate appropriately the 36th birthday of his serene highness.)

XXIV. [4.] A silver thaler struck on the birthday of the Crown Prince George William, November 16th, 1679.

Obverse. An armed hand resting on part of a globe and holding upright a sceptre. The arm projects from clouds and supports a branch of laurel. Above the sceptre the sun with long rays, surmounted by the words: A DEO ET PARENTE. (From God and his father.) On the outer edge the inscription: IN HONOREM ET DIEM NATAL.[EM] 16. NOV.[EMBRIS] 1679. SER[ENISSIMI] PRINC.[IPIS] D.[UCIS] D[OMINI] GEORG.[II] W.[ILHELMI]. (In honor of, and for the birthday, November 16, 1679, of the most illustrious Prince and Duke, Lord George William.)

Reverse. A square table on which rests a cushion bearing a sword and a sceptre crossed and passing through a crown; above this an eye in clouds from which rays project. On a scroll or ribbon the words: OPTIMA SPES PATRIÆ. (The best hope of the nation.) Around the edge the inscription: MARCH[IONIS] BRAND.[ENBURGÆ] BOR.[USSLÆ] DUC.[IS] OFFERT C.[HRISTIANUS] W.[ILHELMUS] B.[ARO] D.[E] K[ROHNEMAN] MDCLXXIX. (Margrave of Brandenburg, Duke of Prussia, presented by Christian William, Baron Krohneman, 1679.) This being a continuation of the legend on the obverse.

(Köhler, Vol. VII, p. 265. Madai, Nos. 1053, 1054, 1055.)

XXV. (1681.)—Krohneman lived largely by flattering his princely patron, and in 1681 caused another silver coin to be struck on the birthday of the Margravine (February 18th), which is notable for its rhyming inscriptions. With the exception of a few stars above and below, on both sides, this coin is wholly without ornamentation and symbols. The *obverse* bears the verses:

HOCH-GROSSUS FURSTEN-BILD,
IHR JAHR-TAG HEUT AUFFGEHT,
HIER STEHT ER AUF DEM SCHILD,
WIE IHR MIT AUGEN SEHT;
GOTT WOLLE SIE BEGLUCKEN
UND IHR VIEL HEIL ZU SCHICKEN
AUCH ALLER ORTH UND ENDEN
DEN REICHEN SEGEN SENDEN.

(O high and mighty Princess-image, thy birthday occurs to-day,
Here it stands on the shield, as you plainly see;
God will grant you his favor and much happiness
And on every place and region send His rich blessing.)

Around the outer circle the words: DER DURCHL.[AUCHTIGSTEN] U.[ND] UNVERGLEICHLICHSTEN PRINCESSIN FRAUEN FRAUEN, SOPHIEN LOUYSEN, MARGGRAFFIN ZU BRAND.[ENBURG]. (Most high and incomparable Lady, Princess Sophia Louisa, Margravine of Brandenburg.) This is continued on the reverse.

On the *reverse*, these verses :

SIE GRÜNE EWIG FORT
UND LEBE WOHL VERGNÜGT,
DER HOCHSTE SEY IHR HORT
BIS SIE DIE WELT OBSIEGT.
UND SEGNE ALLE THATEN
DER HIMMEL WOLL IHR RATHEN
DASS SIE LEB LANG IN FREUDEN,
BEFREID VON ALLEN LEYDEN.

(May you always remain youthful and live in great happiness, may the Highest be your protector until you rule the world, and bless all your deeds. Let Heaven be your counsellor that you long live in peace, free from all misfortunes.)

Around these verses, a continuation of the sentence on the obverse, to wit :
GEB.[OREN] HERTZOG.[IN] Z.[U] W.[URTEMBERG] U.[ND] T.[ECK] ZU EHREN
AUFGERICHTET AN IHREN HOCHGEBURTHE TAGE V.[ON] C.[HRISTIAN] W.[ILHELM]
B.[ARO] V.[ON] C.[ROHNEMAN] DEN 18TEN FEBR[UAR] 1681. (Born Duchess of
Wurtemberg and of Teck, presented in honor of her birthday by Christian
William, Baron Krohneman, February 18th, 1681.)

This is said to be the only instance in which Krohneman's name is spelled with a C instead of a K.

XXVI. General Kaspar von Lilien, one of the dupes of Krohneman, already named, obtained a few ounces of gold by an experiment with some white salt of Krohneman's preparation, the operation being carried out in the General's own house. To commemorate this event a medal was struck bearing no date, but having the following features.

Obverse. A lily plant in flower, above which the sun's rays issuing from a semi-orb containing the Hebrew letters יהוה; below the lily the letters : C.[ASPAR] V.[ON] L.[ILIEN]; above it the words: DURCH DIESES LIECHT. (Through these, light. *Dieses* perhaps alluding to the tetragrammaton, and the legend thus meaning "Through the aid of these [*i. e.* God] the mind has been illuminated.")

Reverse. Two arms issuing from clouds, on the right and left sides, approach each other centrally; one hand holds a support from which hangs a small key, bearing the letters :

G	E	I
	H I N	
E	M	S

Geheimnis (secrecy), the space between the letters being filled with ornaments. Above this the words: MIT VORBERICHT. (With preparation.)

This ends our record of the medals associated with the name of Krohneman; some of them it is claimed were made out of artificially prepared metal, and others were merely commemorative of some hermetic mystery. The end of this arch-impostor was as tragic as his life was vicious; he was detected in fraud and hung on the gallows by order of the Margrave. Those desiring to follow in detail his extraordinary career, or to examine engravings of the medals named, may consult Fikenscher's *Geschichte Baron von Krohneman*, Nürnberg, 1800, 8vo.

XXVII. (1686.)—Among the many artful, shameless and pretentious knaves and charlatans that defrauded their wealthy dupes by appealing to

their avarice and practicing on their credulity, Domenico Manuel, styled Count Gaëtano (or Cajetano), deservedly occupies a high place. His career of adventure, duplicity and extortion, his high positions and his ignominious downfall, form a fascinating chapter in biography, but limited space prevents entering into details. Of Italian origin, he appears now at Madrid, where he stole 15,000 piastres; now at Brussels, where he secured by fraud 6,000 florins and two years' imprisonment; now at Vienna, where he gained the confidence of the whole Court by a clever legerdemain; now at Berlin, where he completely fascinated the King by a projection made in his presence and by promises to make unlimited gold, and now he again appears suspended by the neck on gilded gallows at Cüstrin in 1709.¹

Unlettered and blinded promoters of alchemical doctrines have founded this precious rogue with the innocent Antonius Cajetanus, Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, and since the family coat of arms of Cajetanus has a mysterious three-faced head, the alchemists seized upon a certain thaler bearing this escutcheon, as evidence of the hermetic skill of the charlatan Domenico Manuel. The piece hardly deserves a place in this catalogue, but may be included if only to show the depth of the alchemical folly. The thaler has the following characters.

Obverse. Portrait bust of Antonius Caietanus with a perruke. Under the arm the figure 130. With the words: ANT.[ONIUS] CAIETANUS TRIVOL[SIUS] S[ACRI] R[OMANI] I[MPERII] PRIN[CEPS] etc. (Antonio Cajetano Trivulzio, Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, etc.)

Reverse. Two escutcheons inclined; above these a crown and a head with three faces, two of them bearded. Below, a bound sheaf of wheat, with the words: COMS. M. XI BAR. RETENNII IMPER. XV ET C. 1686.

(Madai, No. 2069.)

XXVIII. (1687.)—William Ernest Tenzel, the Thuringian antiquary, (1659–1707,) author of *Saxonia Numismatica*, mentions a ducat bearing alchemical symbols.

Obverse. Portrait bust of Frederick I, Duke of Gotha, wearing a laurel crown, with the inscription: FRIDERIC.[US] D.[EI] G.[RATIA] DUX SAX.[ONIAE] I.[ULIACI] C[IVITATIS] ET MONT.[ANII]. (Frederic, by the grace of God Duke of Saxony, Julich, Cleves and Berg.)

Reverse. Two crossed triangles from which rays proceed, with conventional clouds, and symbols of the sun and moon; below, a circle, within which the three symbols, \ominus [salt], \triangle [sulphur], and ☿ [mercury], with the inscription: A NUMINE LUMEN SUSCIPIO ET REDEO. (From the Deity I receive light and reflect it again,) and the date 1687. (Buddeus, *Untersuchung von der Alchemie*.)

A specimen of this thaler is preserved in the Royal Bavarian Cabinet of Coins, Munich. (Dr. Riggauer.)

XXIX. (1684.)—The same author mentions a coin struck in 1685 by his highness Anthon Günther, Prince of Anhalt, as a souvenir of his success in transmutation at Zerbst, where for many years he worked in a laboratory

¹ A medal commemorating this execution was struck at the time. It has been described by Professor Fieweger before the Berlin Numismatic Society, July 3, 1882. (David L. Walter, *Am. Jour. of Numis.*, XXIV, 5.)

with his own hands. Not having access as yet to Tenzel's work (*Colloqu. menstr.*, the first literary review published in Germany), we can give but this brief reference to it, taken from the *Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia*, p. 204.

XXX. (1704).—The crafty alchemists who operated with the hermetic powder, or the so-called philosopher's stone, almost always pretended to have received the precious material from some stranger, and but few professed to be able to prepare a larger supply of the wonder-working substance. The following anecdote is but one of many of similar purport: In October, 1704, George Stolle, a goldsmith of Leipzig, was visited by a stranger, who conversed on divers subjects for a short time and then inquired if Stolle knew how to make gold. The goldsmith replied very innocently that he "knew only how to work with that metal when already made." The stranger further inquired if he believed in the possibility of transmutation, to which Stolle answered that "he did believe in the art of Hermes, but had never met any person able to give him ocular proofs." Thereupon the visitor exhibited an ingot of a yellow metal which the goldsmith tested with the touch-stone and by the crucible, and ascertained it to be 22 carat gold. The visitor assured him it was artificial gold and withdrew. The next day he returned and asked to have the bar of gold cut into seven round pieces; this Stolle did, and after the stranger had stamped them he gave him two of the pieces as a souvenir. The pieces were inscribed with the words: O TU ALPHA ET OMEGA VITÆ SPES ES POST MORTEM ♁ REVIVIFICATIO ☽. O UNICUS AMOR DEI IN TRINITATE MISERERE MEI IN ÆTERNITATE, PER ☉ ♂ ☿ FIT LAPIS PHILOSOPHORUM. (O thou who art Alpha and Omega [the beginning and the end], thou art the hope of life after death. The restoration of life to lead [transforms it to] gold and silver. O unequalled love of God in Three Persons, have mercy on me through eternity. By sulphur, salt and mercury the Philosopher's Stone is made.)

The news of this singular event made a great stir in Leipzig; Augustus, King of Poland, received one of the gold pieces and the other was deposited in the collection of medals at Leipzig. The unknown adept who was so generous with the precious metal, was popularly supposed to be a certain mysterious personage who called himself Lascaris, and to whom for many years were attributed similar proofs of hermetic power. (*Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia*. Tübingen 1730.) Figured on Tab. V, No. 67, of Kundmann's *Numi Singulares*, Breslau, 1734.

XXXI. (1706).—In 1705 Charles XII of Sweden condemned to death General Paykhull, convicted of treason, having been captured while bearing arms against his own country. The General, as a forlorn hope, offered, if permitted to live, to manufacture annually one million crowns of gold without any expense to the King or to the Kingdom. He also offered to teach his art to any persons whom the King should select, pretending to have learned the secret from a Polish officer named Lubinski, who in turn had received it from a Corinthian priest. The King accepted Paykhull's offer and made arrangements for guarding against fraud, appointing General Hamilton of the Royal Artillery to superintend the work of the alchemist. The materials were prepared with great care; Paykhull added his "tincture," together with

some lead, and the whole was melted together. A mass of gold resulted which was coined into one hundred and forty-seven ducats. A medal was also struck on this occasion, having a weight of two ducats and bearing this inscription: HOC AURUM ARTE CHIMICA CONFLAVIT HOLMIÆ 1706 O. A. V. PAYKHULL. (O. A. Von Paykhull cast this gold by chemical art at Stockholm, 1706.) This operation, which was in all probability a mere sleight of hand, was witnessed by General Hamilton, Counsellor Fehman, and the chemist Hiärne; the latter, however, had some predilections for alchemy, and in his report of the affair did not doubt the verity of the transmutation. Berzelius afterwards took the trouble to examine the documents attesting this transmutation, and came to the conclusion that the process described could not have accomplished the conversion of lead into gold. (Petraeus, *Vorrede zu seiner Ausgabe des Basilii Valentini*; also Henckel's *Alchymistische Briefe*, Th. I; and Berzelius, *Traité de Chimie* VIII, 7.)

XXXII. (1710.)—Professional alchemists usually operated upon lead, but Delisle, a low rustic of Provence, excited much astonishment by transforming iron and steel into gold. Although an ignorant, uncultivated man, he succeeded in imposing on persons of learning and influence; even the Bishop of Senez, who was at first incredulous, wrote to the Minister of State and Comptroller-General of the Treasury at Paris, that he "could not resist the evidence of his senses." In 1710, in the presence of the Master of the Mint at Lyons, after distilling with much mystery a yellow liquid, he projected two drops of the liquid upon three ounces of pistol bullets fused with saltpetre and alum, and the molten mass was then poured out on a piece of iron armor where it appeared pure gold, withstanding all tests. The gold thus obtained was coined by the Master of the Mint into medals inscribed AURUM ARTE FACTUM (Gold made by art), and these were deposited in the Museum at Versailles. (Lenglet du Fresnoy, *Histoire de la philosophie hermétique*. Paris, 1741.)

XXXIII. (1717.)—The Landgrave Ernest Louis of Hesse Darmstadt had long been ambitious of accomplishing a projection, and had made many vain experiments, when, in 1716, he received by mail a small package sent by one who did not disclose his identity. The package was found to contain the "red" and the "white tincture," with instructions how to use them, the first for transmuting into gold and the second for silver. The prince himself tested the effect of these tinctures on lead and had great success. With the gold, he had coined, in 1717, several hundred ducats which bore on one side his effigy and the words: ERNEST.[US] LUD.[OVICUS] D.[EI] G.[RATIA] HASS.[LE] LANDG.[RAVIUS] PR.[INCEPS] HERS.[FELDENSIS] (Ernest Louis, by the grace of God Landgrave of Hesse, Prince of Hersfeld); and below: NACH ALT.[ER] REICHS SCHROT. U.[ND] KORN. (according to the old standard of the realm); and on the other the lion of Hesse and the letters E. L. (signifying Ernest Louis.) With the silver he had coined one hundred thalers similarly inscribed, but also bearing in Latin the words: SIC DEO PLACUIT IN TRIBULATIONIBUS B. I. B. 1717. (For thus it pleased God in our misfortunes.) (S. H. Güldenfalk's *Sammlung von mehr als hundert Transmutationsgeschichten*. Frankfurt, 1784.)

For cut see Köhler, Vol. XVI, 1, 1744. Madai, No. 1277.

The anonymous author of the queerly entitled *Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia* (Tübingen, 1730), declares he has seen several of the gold and silver pieces mentioned in the preceding pages, especially those of Gustavus Adolphus, dated 1631, 1633 and 1634. He also mentions a gold piece of Nürnberg bearing the words: MONETA NOVA ARGENTEA and notwithstanding this *mal-a-propos* inscription for a gold coin, he considers it a piece in evidence.

XXXIV. (1732.)—A silver triple thaler of good workmanship is described by Madai. (No. 4544.)

Obverse. A portrait bust of the Emperor Charles VI, crowned with laurel, and wearing a perruke. Around and above are the words: CAROL.[US] III D.[OMINI] G.[RA]TIA SICILIA[RUM] ET HIER[OSOLYMÆ] REX. (Charles III, by the grace of God, King of the Sicilies and of Jerusalem.) Beneath the portrait C. P. (Mint master's initials?)

Reverse. A burning phoenix on which the sun throws its rays. Below, the letters S. M. and the date 1732; with the legend: OBLITA EX AURO ARGENTEA RESURGIT. (The forgotten silvery [component] rises again (? is recovered) from the gold.) The motto, together with the phoenix, a favorite emblem of alchemists, led Madai to believe that this handsome coin was struck by one of their fraternity. Mr. Walter (*Journal*, July, 1889, p. 5,) suggests, however, with more probability, that the piece was struck from silver left after refining gold. To change gold into silver was not the alchemist's dream.

XXXV. An undated thaler, also called a talisman, is imperfectly described by Madai, who, unfortunately for our purpose, omits the chemical symbols which are its chief features.

Obverse. Three flower stalks spring out of the trunk of a tree, each stalk being tipped with a chemical symbol. A naked man with the sun for a head, and a woman with a crescent on her forehead, draw a saw through this tree, beneath which a serpent winds his way. Legend: ΦΥΣΙΣ ΤΗ ΦΥΣΕΙ ΤΕΠΙΠΤΕΤΑΙ [Natura per naturam delectatur] (which may be rendered, Nature delights herself in her works.) Owing to imperfect stamping the last word may also be read TEMNETAI [disecatur] (literally, is severed¹).

Reverse. A crowned man standing on a globe, in his right hand an open book, in his left hand a caduceus held upright. Behind him water and rocks. The man has three faces, two bearded and one younger; on the globe are chemical characters. In old Gothic letters the words: NATURÆ INTERPRES, VICÆ RONS, GLORIA MUNDI. (The interpreter of nature, the source of life, the glory of the world.) (Madai, No. 2380, quoting Val. Ferd. v. Gudenus' *Beschreibung eines gesammelten vorraths auserlesener cabinets-thaler*. Wetzlar, 1734. 175 pp. sm. folio.)

In the foregoing pages I have briefly sketched the history and characteristics of all the contributions of Alchemy to the science of Numismatics that I have met with in the course of my reading; the works cited are chiefly in

¹ The mystic character of the piece is curiously manifested in the legends of the obverse, the significance of which is not easily given in English without a tedious paraphrase. The floral device may have an allusion to the Greek proverb *HAIZ HAIKA TEP-*

ΠΕΙ (Plat. Phaedr. 240, c., etc.) thus confirming the reading *ΤΕΠΙΠΤΕΤΑΙ*. On the other hand, *TEMNETAI*, a word used to denote felling or cutting down trees, seems to be indicated by the device of the saw, but the grammatical construction is unusual. — Ed.

my private library. Completeness either in detailing the individual coins, or in enumerating them, is not claimed; a further search in numismatic literature would in all probability reveal many more. In fact, after collecting the foregoing material, I received from a correspondent the rubbing of an alchemical coin, formerly belonging to Mr. Wm. Poillon of New York, and which I will describe presently. This piece is one not known to the writers I have quoted, and this circumstance led me to entertain a hope that I might possibly find other medals and coins of hermetic origin in the great treasuries of Europe. A clue afforded by Bauer, especially directed me to the Imperial Cabinet of Coins in Vienna. But first, I may note that inquiries made in person at the Coin Department of the British Museum, and that of the National Library in Paris, were entirely fruitless. The gentlemen in charge received me with great courtesy, but had no knowledge of alchemical coins, and much less preserved specimens. Inquiry, also, for Reyher's book, being the authority on the subject up to 1692, developed the fact that it was not to be found in either of the above far-famed institutions.

At Vienna, however, my request to see the Wenzel Seyler medallion was promptly granted, and further queries led to the exhibition of three handsome specimens of alchemical coins. Through the kindness of the Director of the Cabinet of Coins, I was permitted to have made plaster moulds of the three pieces; these were prepared by the workman of the Imperial Cabinet in the highest style of art. Carrying these moulds with me to London, the Head Keeper of Coins kindly allowed me to avail myself of the skilled electrotyper of the British Museum for the preparation of fac similes. These I had made in duplicate, presenting one set to the British Museum, and carrying away the other for my private use. One of these pieces is of gold, or what purports to be gold, and two are of (pseudo) silver. One of the latter was known to Reyher and is figured in his oft-quoted book.

XXXVI. The coin of which I have a rubbing has the following characters:

Obverse. A figure of Saturn as Chronos, having a scythe over his right shoulder, and dragging behind him Mercury, whose caduceus has fallen in front. Above Saturn, the sun and rays piercing the clouds. Over Mercury, the words: SINE ME NIHIL. (Without me nothing [can be accomplished.]) In the sun's rays, PER ME (Through me), and above: TANDEM (At last). In front of Saturn: SI VOLVERO (If I should be changed). The significance of these symbols is plain; remembering that Saturn is lead, Mercury quicksilver, and the sun gold, they have reference to the transmutation of mercury to gold by the aid of lead and of heat (PER ME in the sun's rays).

The *reverse* shows a large triangle surrounded by flames issuing at right angles to its three sides; within the triangle is a figure made by combining the symbols of sulphur Δ , salt \ominus , and mercury ☿ , over which is the symbol of gold \odot . Above this, and within the triangle, are the words: TRINUM IN UNO (Three in one). On the edge of the piece (writes my correspondent) is the following inscription: A star of seven pellets, with the words: DUM ☿ CORNUA ☾ ASSUMIT SOROR FIT MATER FRATRI SUO \odot RO (Whilst I was mercury the silver [moon] takes her horns, and the sister becomes the mother to gold her

brother), and following this a little tablet with the letters F. K. The piece itself is of tin or pewter and in fine condition; it measures 35 *mm.* in diameter. It bears no date, but is apparently not very ancient. The theory that bodies are compounded of three principles, to wit; sulphur, salt and mercury, prevailed from the middle of the fifth century to the middle of the eighteenth, though it was modified in the latter period by the introduction of Phlogiston.

XXXVII. Taking up the fac similes in chronological order, the oldest, though bearing no date, can be assigned to the period between 1581 and 1619, since it bears the name of Francis II, Duke of Saxony.

This is of silver, or some white metal resembling it, and measures 68 *mm.* in diameter. The *obverse* is almost wholly taken up with inscriptions arranged in concentric circles, within and without a central triangle, in the corners of which are fireballs, a naked man and a salamander, and centrally another small circle.

‡ FRANCISCVS · II · D · G · SAXONIE · ANGARIÆ · WESTPHALIÆ · ET · HADELERIÆ · DVX
 PROPITIO DEO SECVRS AGO | SIMPLICITAS ET RECTVM TVVM | RVTA VIRESCET
 DEO SIBI ET PROXIMO
 MIRABILIS DEVS EST IN OPERIBVS SVIS
 SAPIENTIÆ DIVINÆ MVNVS TANDEM ☉
 POSVI TIBI PVNCTVM ET REDVCAM TE

It is difficult to translate with certainty the medieval Latin on this piece, but it may perhaps be rendered as follows:

(Francis II, by the grace of God Duke of Saxony, Engern, Westphalia, and Hadeln. God being favorable, I act in safety. Simplicity and thy justice [prevailing] the rue [the national emblem] shall flourish. For God, for himself and for his neighbor. God is wonderful in his works. Gold is at length the gift of divine wisdom. I have set a mark for thee and will bring thee back.)

The *reverse* has the following words, also arranged in concentric circles; but within the central triangle two arms issue from clouds, their united hands clasping an upright sword, which itself is surrounded by flames.

✠ GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO ET IN TERRA PAX HOMINIBVS BONÆ VOLVNTATIS :
 ✠ TRIA · SVNT · MIRABILIA : DEVS · ET · HOMO : MATER · ET · VIRGO : TRINVS · ET · VNVS :
 IEHOVA · VERBVM · CARO · FACTVM · EST · ZEPHIRIS · SPIRANTIBVS · MESSIAS · S · SPIRITVS.
 IRA PLACATA.
 ☉ ☽ ☿
 HOMO.

(✠ Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, to men of good will. ✠ Three things are marvels, God and man, Mother and virgin, Threefold and one. Jehovah. The word has been made flesh. Zephyrs blowing. Messiah. Holy Spirit. Anger appeased. Man.)

The characters above the word HOMO are not cut with sufficient distinctness to be identified, and are given here as closely as possible with type. In *Historischen Remarques über die neuesten Sachen in Europa*, (Hamburg, 1702, etc.), this is described at p. 179. The writer says the first may mean the tables of the Law, (the conventional representation of which it evidently resembles) the centre and last characters the world, and the chalice of the New Testament; and in view of the inscription this seems as satisfactory an explanation as can be offered. The first character is not recognizable as an alchemical symbol, the second is antimony, and the third *calx*, or lime. This Medal is also described in M. Christian Schlegel's *Biblia in*

Nummis, Jena, 1703, (p. 346) who however doubts its being alchemical. (Quoted by David L. Walter, *loc. cit.*) See plate.

Reyher describes a variety of this "thaler piece," so called, and illustrates it at page 18, which has the well-known chemical symbols \ominus \triangle \wp of sulphur, salt and mercury, but otherwise seems to conform exactly to our plate. *Historischen Remarques*, p. 129, also has an engraving, and the piece is further briefly mentioned by Köhler and Madai (No. 1282).

XXXVIII. (Medal of 1675.)—This has the appearance of a piece of silver hammered into shape by an unskilled hand; the marks of the hammer are clearly seen on its faces, and the edge is turned over till it projects slightly on the circumference. It measures 66 mm. in diameter. The *obverse* has a representation of Saturn as Chronos or Time, with a flowing beard and common garments; he holds a scythe in his right hand, the blade of which passes above and behind his head. He has, as often portrayed, one wooden leg. In his left arm he supports a naked infant. On his left a house and a lofty tree; on his right rising ground and another tree; at his feet grass and flowers. No inscription. This design is not stamped as by a die, but is drawn on the face by some sharp-pointed instrument.

The *reverse* has a few simple scrolls and the words in five lines in script characters: ANNO 1675 MENSE JULIO EGO J. J. BECHER DOCTOR HANC UNCIAM ARGENTI FINISSIMI EX PLUMBO ARTE ALCHYMICA TRANSMUTAVI. (In the month of July, 1675, I, Doctor J. J. Becher, transmuted by hermetic art this ounce of purest silver from lead.) See plate.

This inscription is of the highest interest, as it directly associates this medal with the eminent German chemist Dr. Johann Joachim Becher, Professor of Medicine in Mainz, and physician to the Elector. Born in 1635 at Spires, he was self educated, but his talents gained for him many positions of honor. At one time he resided in Munich, where he had an excellent laboratory; later in Vienna, and still later in Holland. In 1681 he traveled in England, examining the mines and smelting works of Cornwall. He died in 1682, according to some authorities, in London. He was the author of thirty-seven or more works, the most celebrated being that usually known as *Physica Subterranea*, (Frankfurt, 1669); a later edition of this, published at Leipzig in 1703, has a long introduction by George E. Stahl. In this joint work the doctrine of Phlogiston is promulgated, a theory that controlled chemical science for more than a century.

Although possessed of no mean attainments in science, Becher was a firm believer in alchemy, and labored and wrote much on the transmutation of metals. In the same year as that of the medal in question (1675) he published an Essay on the possibility of transmutation, dedicated to Emperor Leopold. At this time and for two years previously he was much occupied with alchemy; in 1673 he made a proposition to the States General of Holland to manufacture for the government one million thalers per annum, above all costs, by operations on sea-sand, of which certainly there is no lack on the coast. He maintained that the sand fused with certain ingredients, to which were added one mark of silver, yielded uniformly one *as* of gold, and stated that by operating on one million marks of silver daily, the above named profit could be secured. This proposition was favorably considered by the govern-

ment, which granted him a premium and a percentage. In 1679 an experiment was made, whereby one mark of silver yielded six *as* of gold. But notwithstanding this fortunate result, the project was never carried out, and Becher soon after left the country. In justice to this chemist, it should be stated that he himself said he preferred science itself to all gold. To the circumstances connected with the medal in question, I have not as yet found any reference in those of his works at my disposition.

XXXIX. (1716.)—The third of the *fac simile* pieces is of (suppositious) gold, and is a handsome piece of workmanship, the figures and letters being in high relief.

Obverse. A large figure of Saturn resting on clouds, with the head of the Sun, holding a scythe in his right hand and an hourglass in his left. On the clouds to his left the symbol of lead h ; on the outer circle the words: AUREA PROGENIES PLUMBO PROGNATA PARENTE. (A golden offspring begotten of its parent lead.)

Reverse. No ornaments whatever, and the following long inscription in letters of uniform size:

METAMORPHOSIS | CHYMICA | SATURNI IN SOLEM | ID EST | PLUMBI | IN AURUM, | SPECTATA
GENIPONTI | 31 DECEMBRIS MDCCXVI. | PROCURANTE : SERENISSIMO | CAROLO PHILIPPO | COMITE
PALATINO RHENI | S: [ACRI] R: [OMANI] I[MPERII] ARCHIDAPIFERO ET ELECTORE | BAVARIÆ,
IULIÆ, CLIVIÆ ET MONTIUM DUCE, | TYROLIS GUBERNATORE ETC., ETC., ATQUE IN HAC MONETA |
AD PERENNEM REI MEMORIAM | ARCI AMBROS ET | POSTERITATI DONATA. (The chemical metamorphosis of Saturn into Sol, that is, of lead into gold, seen at Innsbruck, December 31st, 1716, at the hands of his highness Charles Philip, Count Palatine of the Rhine, of the Holy Roman Empire, Chamberlain and Elector of Bavaria, Duke of Julich, Cleves and Berg, Governor of the Tyrol, etc. And a coin in this [*i. e.* struck in metal resulting from this metamorphosis] is given as a perpetual souvenir of the transaction to the Castle of Ambros and to posterity.) See plate.

This inscription gives all that we have of its history; the Castle of Ambros was renowned in the last century for its extensive and valuable collections of curiosities, many of which are still preserved in Vienna. The hexameter on the obverse, *Aurea progenies*, etc., was first used, as we have stated, by the Emperor Ferdinand III in 1650.

XL. Since collecting most of the preceding material, I have received a kind letter from Dr. Hans Riggauer, Director of the Royal Bavarian Cabinet of Coins, Munich, communicating a list of the alchemical medals in possession of the Collection; to this we have already referred, and we here add brief notes of additional medals named in his letters, Nos. XL to XLIII.

A pest-medal. *Obverse*: St. George and the Dragon. *Reverse*. A monogram, etc., and an inscription with the symbols ♂ and ♂ .

XLI. A medal of lead, size of a double thaler. *Obverse*. In an inner circle the sun surrounded by the signs ♂ ♀ ☉ ♂ ♀ ☿ ☿, and the inscription (translated): THIS THALER IS MANUFACTURED OF SEVEN METALS. *Reverse*. An inscription declaring that "These metallic and mercurial materials are worn by men as protection against rheumatism and erysipelas."

XLII. A small, thick medal of lead. *Obverse*. A hexagram with the letters A D O N A I in the corners; in the central hexagon the characters ♂ ☉ ♀ ☿. *Reverse*. A pentagram with alchemical and mystical characters.

XLIII. A medal of tin. *Obverse.* A miner at work, surrounded by sixteen alchemical characters. *Reverse.* An inscription of ten lines. (See Appel, 4038.)

It is obvious from even these brief descriptions, that Nos. XL to XLIII fall in the class of talismanic medals, and the alchemical symbols so-called are of purely astrological significance.

Besides the coins and medals made from hermetic gold and silver, there were many other evidences of alchemical skill not less reliable and pleasing. Having no intention, however, of reviewing the history of transmutations in general, we can only allude to a few of these visible and precious proofs of the mystic art. Early in the 17th century, Michael Sendivogius of Poland played a successful rôle as alchemist in many parts of Europe, receiving special favors from crowned heads and wealthy noblemen. In 1604 he went to Prague and was cordially received by Emperor Rudolph II, a devotee of alchemy; Sendivogius presented a morsel of the philosopher's stone to the Emperor, who made a transmutation with his own hands; delighted with his success, Rudolph caused to be placed on the wall of the room of the castle in which the event occurred, a marble tablet inscribed as follows:

FACIAT HOC QUIPIAM ALIUS
QUOD FECIT SENDIVOGIUS POLONUS!

(Let any other do what Sendivogius the Pole has done.)

This tablet was still to be seen in position as late as 1740. Sendivogius was given the title of Counsellor of State, and honored with a medal of the Emperor. (Lenglet du Fresnoy, *Histoire de la philosophie hermétique*. Paris, 1741, Vol. I, p. 339.)

On another occasion Sendivogius delighted the King of Poland, Sigismund II, by transmuting a silver medal into gold without injuring the ornamentation; this he did by merely heating the medal red hot and dipping it into a solution of the "powder" in alcohol. Borel, in his *Antiquités Gauloises*, relates that he saw this crown piece in Paris, and he describes it as "partly gold, so far only as it was steeped in the elixir, and the gold part was porous, being specifically more compact than in its former state in silver; there was, moreover, no appearance of soldering nor any possibility of deception." (Morhof, *Epistola ad Joel Langelottum*. Hamburgi, 1673, p. 150.)

A certain Lascaris, whose movements were mysterious in the extreme and who generally remained incognito, is credited with a remarkable feat in Vienna. On the 20th July, 1716, before a number of important personages, in the palace of the Commander of the Fortress, Lascaris transformed a copper pfennig into silver by plunging it into a certain liquid. This was testified to in legal form by many dignitaries of the Church and of the State.

The Scotch alchemist, Alexander Sethon, in 1602, made a projection for his host, James Haussen, a poor sailor; some of the gold he gave to Dr. Vanderlinden, a reputable physician, who engraved on it the date of the transmutation, *March 13th, 1602, at four o'clock*; this piece was seen in the hands of the Doctor's grandson by George Morhof. The same Sethon is credited with another transmutation for a Frankfurt merchant named Coch, with whom he lodged, and from the gold thus obtained shirt buttons were

manufactured. (Th. de Hoghelande, *Historiae aliquot transmutationis metallicae*. Coloniae, 1604.)

In many families of Germany, heirlooms, such as the buttons just named, were treasured and handed down to younger generations as mystical emblems of a lost art; such was the buckle, half silver and half gold, received from an unknown adept by Baron von Creuz of Homburg in 1715; such were the silver guldens transmuted to gold by Count Caetano, in the city of Berlin (1705); such, too, was the drinking-cup belonging to the Countess Sophie von Erbach, which was changed from silver to gold by an unknown visitor in her castle; such also were the rings and buttons preserved by the Gùldenfalk family as a souvenir of the skill of an adept in 1755.

Those who believed and would persuade others to believe in the transmutations of metals, were further wont to recall the enormous riches of many reputed followers of Hermes, discovered usually after their death. Augustus, Elector of Saxony, who made projections with his own hands, at his death in 1580, left seventeen millions of rix dollars in the treasury; Rudolph II of Germany, already often alluded to, left at his death in 1680, eighty-four hundred weight of gold and sixty hundred weight of silver, products of hermetic art. At the same time the professed makers of gold invariably demanded from their credulous patrons, or from the public, large sums of gold itself, ostensibly for the preparation of the wonder-working "tincture," though actually it was consumed in the maintenance of ostentatious and extravagant living.

The establishment of a truly scientific spirit of inquiry, and the progress of a rational chemistry at the close of the last century, exposed the pretensions of alchemy, and deprived the charlatans of their power over the masses. The manufacture of coins and medals to commemorate fraud and legerdemain ceased, yet this century is not wholly without its harmless claimants of alchemical knowledge and power.

In 1843 a curious work appeared in Paris, by a manufacturer of cloths of one of the southern provinces, who undertakes to teach in *nineteen lessons* the secret of transmutation. François Cambriel, the author of this "*Cours de philosophie hermétique*," makes the following magnificent offer:

"We therefore offer 25,000 francs for each thousand francs loaned, provided the person loaning the money will grant us his confidence and will furnish 6,000 francs (a sufficient amount to complete our discovery), to be paid in seventeen payments, one every month except the first, which shall be of 1,200 francs." Then follows his address, and it is rather significant that he resides in *Judas Street*! No. 8, Paris. This tempting offer does not seem to have found takers; perhaps the author lacked the financial ability of a George Law to float his bubble.

In 1869 Dr. Gottlieb Latz, of Bonn, one of the University towns of Germany, published an extraordinary volume on alchemy, "for the use of physicians and all educated thinkers," in which he exhibits much misdirected learning, and amazing credulity.

Finally, this very year, 1889, has seen the second edition of a volume having the title; "*L'or et la transmutation des métaux*, par G. Théodore Tiffereau, alchimiste du XIXe siècle. Paris, 1889." To analyze this singular book would take up too much space at the close of a paper already lengthened

beyond expectation, but we may briefly say that the author claims to have discovered while residing in Mexico, *nature's processes* of producing the metals gold and silver in mines, and he appeals to the public to give their attention to a series of six memoirs addressed to the French Academy of Sciences and declined by them. These memoirs are couched in respectful, not extravagant terms, and clothed in modern chemical language, facts which make the claims of the author more at variance with current belief. He permitted one of the assayers of the Mint at Paris to perform one of his experiments, and the report annexed would be discouraging to any one less blind, enthusiastic, and self-confident than Monsieur Tiffereau.

Tiffereau does not strictly come within the scope of this essay, as he has not as yet made any contributions to numismatics; perhaps this notice may prompt him to do so, and furnish collectors with one more singular proof of belief in a long-lived delusion.

University Club, New York.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

[Continued from Vol. XXIV, p. 95.]

115. *Obverse.* Very large bust, in high relief, by Coutts. Inscription, within pearled circle and olive wreath border: + ELISHA KENT KANE + | BORN AT PHILADELPHIA. FEBRUARY. 3. 1820 + | + DIED. AT. HAVANA. FEBRUARY. 16. 1857.

Reverse. Plain. Copper shell, electrotype. 92.

R. Coulton Davis Cat., Jan. 22-26, 1890, No. 1857; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 1247.

A medal was voted to Dr. Kane by Act of Congress approved March 3, 1857, for his services in search of Sir John Franklin. This had not been executed in 1878 (Loubat, *The Medallie History of the United States of America, 1776-1876*, Vol. I, xxvii), and Surgeon-General John Mills Browne, U. S. N., has ascertained for me from the Treasury Department that it has never been struck to this day.

Dr. Kane did however receive the medal from the British residents of New York; the Queen's medal to Arctic Explorers between 1818 and 1855 (Grueber, *Guide to the English Medals in the King's Library, British Museum, 1881*, p. 138, No. 602); the Founder's medal of the Royal Geographical Society of London, in 1856; and the gold medal of the Société de Géographie, in 1858.

Dr. Winslow Lewis (1799-1875), of Boston.

116. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. Inscription: WINSLOW - LEWIS, M. D.

Reverse. * * * | AUG. B. SAGE'S | NUMISMATIC | GALLERY | N° 5 | * * * Bronze, copper. 20. Edges beaded.

Weyl, Fonrobert Catalogue, N.-A., No. 5901.

In the Government (Lee) Collection, and my own.

There is a second medal, a Masonic "jewel," commemorating Dr. Lewis.

117. *Obverse.* A flight of three steps, on either side of which an angel, while a third is descending. At the foot a sleeping man; at top, rays emerging from clouds. This is "the ladder which Jacob in his vision saw, having three principal rounds," FIDES, SPES, CHARITAS, as appears below, upon a band.

Reverse. Plain, for member's name. Usually enclosed in a garter of blue enamel, on which WINSLOW LEWIS LODGE in gold letters, and a small square and compasses at end of ribbon. Gold. 19.

Marvin, *Amer. Jour. of Num.*, July, 1878, p. 8; *Ibid.*, Medals of the Masonic Fraternity, p. 117.

Dr. Lewis, a very dear friend of the writer, was a skilled numismatist, as well as influential Mason and eminent surgeon.

Dr. Henry Richard Linderman (1825-79) of Philadelphia, Director of the U. S. Mint.

118. *Obverse.* Within a milled circle, bust to right. Beneath, BARBER. F. Inscription: H. R. LINDERMAN. | NA 1825. OB 1879. Upon each side, a twig of bay.

Reverse. Within a similar circle, a seated female placing a wreath upon an urn. This stands upon a square monument, on whose front, surrounded by a serpent swallowing itself, the name HENRY. Upon left face, NA | 1799 | OB 1879. In front, an antique lamp and a large inverted torch. Overshadowing all, an acacia or weeping willow. Beneath, JOSEPH HENRY. Inscription: ANNUAL ASSAY 1879. | SCIENTIA VIRTVS VERITAS Upon either side, a twig, as upon obverse. Bronze. 24. Struck at the U. S. Mint.

This rare medal is in my collection.

Dr. Valentine Mott (1785-1865), of New York.

119. *Obverse.* A patient lying upon operating table, at whom Death, as a skeleton amid clouds, aims a dart, which is ward off by a standing female figures Legend: SECAT SALVBREITER [He wounds to heal.]

Reverse. Within laurel branches tied by ribbon: CHIRVRGO | PERITISSIMO | VALENTINO MOTT | AVDITORES SVL | PRID. ID. FEB. | MDCCCXXII.

This very rare medal is in the Government (Lee) Collection, and my own.

There is another medal of Dr. Mott, the prize which he instituted at the Medical Department of the University of New York. In accordance with our classification, this will be later considered.

Dr. Joseph Pancoast (1805-82), of Philadelphia.

120. *Obverse.* Head to left, in high relief. Behind, PANCOAST Beneath neck, W. BARBER. F.

Reverse. Within laurel and oak branches united by ribbon: JOSEPH | PANCOAST. M. D. | PROF OF ANATOMY | JEFFERSON MEDICAL | COLLEGE. | BORN 1805. Silver, bronze. 49. Struck at the U. S. Mint.

In the Government (Lee) Collection, the Fisher, and my own. I include this in the present group, as it is not a prize medal of the College mentioned upon the reverse.

121. *Obverse.* Inscription: JOSEPH PANCOAST M. D.

Reverse. Plain. Bronze. 72 x 48. "A cast from Barber's model at the U. S. Mint."

In the Government (Lee) Collection.

Dr. Robert Maskell Patterson (1787-1854), of Philadelphia, Director of the United States Mint.

122. *Obverse.* Nude bust to left. Beneath, C. C. WRIGHT. F. Inscription: ROBERT M. PATTERSON DIRECTOR OF THE U. S. MINT. | 1835-51.

Reverse. A serpent swallowing itself, entwined with a laurel branch and palm leaf, the whole tied by ribbon. Within, above, a scroll; upon which, CODEX | MONE-TAE | 1837. Below, A PARTING TOKEN | OF REGARD | FROM THE OFFICERS | AND CLERKS | OF THE MINT. | 1851. Bronze. 41. Struck at the U. S. Mint.

Weyl, *Fonrobert Catalogue*, N.-A., No. 4998.

It is in my collection. Rare.

Dr. Benjamin Rush (1745-1813), of Philadelphia, Treasurer of the U. S. Mint.

123. *Obverse.* Bust, with queue, to left; a neck-cloth under the collar. Beneath shoulder, F(URST). Inscription: BENJAMIN RUSH M: D: OF PHILADELPHIA ❖

Reverse. A river, flowing from side to side forwards; in the background, the setting sun, with clouds and mountains. Large trees in foreground, to right; to the left, SYDENHAM. In front, a block of stone, on which: READ-THINK-OBSERVE. Upon this, an open book. Beneath, to right, M(ORITZ). FURST FEC. Exergue: A(NNO). MDCCCVIII. Silver, bronze, lead. 27. 41 mm. Struck at the U. S. Mint.

Storer, *loc. cit.*, June, 1889, page 522, No. 1064; *Ibid.*, The Medals of Benjamin Rush, Obstetrician, *Journal of the Amer. Med. Assn.*, Sept. 7, 1889 (reprint, Chicago, 1889).

In the Government (Lee) Collection, the Fisher, and my own. There are said to be but two specimens in silver, both of which seem recently to have again appeared.

124. *Obverse.* As preceding.

Reverse. An altar, upon which rests an open book. Above, SYDENHAM. In front, upon an oval panel, a bust of Aesculapius, with serpent-encircled staff. In another panel, at right, an urn. Beneath, to right, M. FURST FEC. Exergue: A(NNO). MDCCCVIII. Bronze, gilt bronze. 27. 41 mm. Struck at the U. S. Mint.

Storer, *The Sanitarian*, June, 1889, page 523, No. 1065; *Ibid.*, Medals of Rush, p. 16, No. 2.

In the Government (Lee) Collection, and my own. These medals are both very rare, the latter much the more so. Of this, the Messrs. Chapman of Philadelphia, who have given attention to the subject, say that they "have never seen it proof, or in good condition." The medals were both struck in the same year, 1808, but I have tried in vain, from the officers of the Mint and otherwise, to ascertain the occasion.

For his investigations into Yellow Fever, Dr. Rush received gold medals from the King of Prussia in 1805, and the Queen of Etruria in 1807, and a diamond ring from the Czar of Russia in 1811.

Dr. Johann Christoph Friedrich von Schiller (1759-1805), of Weimar.

As two medals of Schiller have been struck in this country, they have to be mentioned here. Their description, however, will more appropriately be deferred till we reach the medical medals of Germany.

Dr. John Torrey (1796 [1798, N. Y. Med. Register]-1873), of New York, U. S. Assayer, and a very celebrated botanist.

125. *Obverse.* Cloaked figure. No inscription.

Reverse. Draped mortuary altar. Inscription: J. TORREY. OB. MAR. 10,-73. Silver. 21. Struck at the U. S. Mint.

I have not yet seen this mortuary medal. It was of the Assay of 1874.

[To be continued.]

MONEY IN THE BAHREIN ISLANDS, PERSIAN GULF.

In the Bazaar of Manameh, the Capital, you may find, says Mr. Theodore Bent (in the Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society, for January, 1890), that queer el Hasa¹ money called Towilah, or "long bits," *i.e.* short bars of copper doubled back and compressed together, with a few characters indicating the Prince who struck them. Bent also says that the women wear aprons of gold coins, but does not specify the pieces. I hazard a guess that these latter may probably be Persian Tomauns, the Persians having many interests connected with the Bahreiniers.

At the time of Albuquerque's (Portuguese) expedition, A. D. 1506, the King of Bahrein was a tributary to the Viceroy of Hormez (captured by Albuquerque), and paid him annually forty thousand "pardaos." What coins were these? W. T. N.

1. El Hasa, Coast of, in Arabia, Persian Gulf.

MEDALLIC MEMORIALS OF THE GREAT COMETS,

AND THE POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS CONNECTED WITH THEIR APPEARANCE.

BY DAVID L. WALTER.

[Continued from Vol. XXIV, p. 90.]

MEDALS OF THE COMETS OF 1666 CONTINUED.

SCARCELY had confidence been restored in a small measure when another terrible disaster befell the ill-fated city. The baleful Comet had not yet done its worst. The great fire of London has so often been described by authors who have exhausted the language to portray its horrors, that we think the following plain but contemporaneous description, which is taken from the *London Gazette*, published by authority, will interest the reader.

"Whitehall, September 8, 1666.

"The ordinary course of this paper having been interrupted by a sad and lamentable accident of fire lately happened in the City of London, it hath been thought fit, for satisfying the minds of so many of His Majesty's good subjects who must needs be concerned for the issue of so great an accident, to give this short but true account of it.

"On the 2nd instant at one of the clock in the morning, there happened to break out a sad deplorable fire in Pudding Lane, near New Fish Street, which falling out at that hour of the night, and in a quarter of the town so close built with wooden pitched houses, spread itself so far before day, and with such distraction to the inhabitants and neighbours, that care was not taken for the timely preventing the further diffusion of it by pulling down houses, as ought to have been done; so that this lamentable fire in a short time became too big to be mastered by any engines, or working near it. It fell out most unhappily, too, that a violent easterly wind fomented it, and kept it burning all that day and the night following, spreading itself up to Gracechurch Street, and downwards from Cannon Street to the water-side, as far as the Three Cranes in the Vintry.

"The people in all parts about it, distracted by the vastness of it, and their particular care to carry away their goods, many attempts were made to prevent the spreading of it, by pulling down houses, and making great intervals, but all in vain; the fire seizing upon the timber and rubbish, and so continuing itself even through those spaces, and raging in a bright flame all Monday and Tuesday, notwithstanding His Majesty's own, and His Royal Highness's¹ indefatigable and personal pains to apply all possible remedies to prevent it,—calling upon and helping the people with their guards, and a great number of nobility and gentry unweariedly assisting the men; for which they were requited by a thousand blessings from the poor distressed people. By the favour of God, the wind slackened a little on Tuesday night, and the flames meeting with brick buildings at the Temple, by little and little it was observed to lose its force on that side, so that on Wednesday morning we began to hope well, and His Royal Highness never despairing nor slackening his personal care, wrought so well that day, assisted in some parts by the Lords of the Council, before and behind it, that a stop was put to it at the Temple Church, near Holborn Bridge, Pie Corner, Aldersgate, Cripplegate, near the lower end of Coleman Street, at the end of Basinghall Street, by the postern, at the upper end of Bishopsgate Street and Leadenhall Street, at the Standard in Cornhill, at the Church in Fenchurch Street, near Clothworkers' Hall in Mincing Lane, at the middle of Mark Lane, and at the Tower Dock.

"On Thursday, by the blessing of God, it was wholly beat down and extinguished: but so as that evening it unhappily burst out again afresh at the Temple, by the falling of some sparks (as it is supposed) upon a pile of wooden buildings; but His Royal Highness, who watched there that whole night in person, by the great labour and diligence used, and especially by applying powder to blow up the houses about it, before day happily mastered it. Divers strangers, Dutch and French, were, during the fire, apprehended upon suspicion that they contributed mischievously to it; who are all imprisoned, and informations prepared, to make a severe inquisition hereupon by my Lord Chief Justice Keeting, assisted by some of the Lords of the Privy Council, and some principal members of the City; notwithstanding which suspicions, the manner of the burning all along in a train, and so blown forwards in all its way by strong winds, makes us conclude the whole was the effect of an unhappy chance, or to speak

¹ The Prince alluded to as "His Royal Highness" was the Duke of York, afterwards James II.

better, the heavy hand of God upon us for our sins, showing us the terror of His judgment in thus raising the fire, and immediately after His miraculous and never-enough-to-be-acknowledged mercy in putting a stop to it, when we were in the last despair, and that all attempts for the quenching of it, however industriously pursued, seemed insufficient.

"His majesty then sat hourly in council, and ever since hath continued making rounds about the City, in all parts of it where the danger and mischief was greatest, till this morning that he hath sent his grace the Duke of Albemarle whom he had called for to assist him in this great occasion, to put his happy and successful hand to the finishing this memorable deliverance. About the Tower the seasonable orders given for plucking down houses to secure the magazines of powder, was most especially successful, that part being up the wind: notwithstanding which, it came almost to the very gates of it, so as by this early provision, the several stores of war lodged in the Tower were entirely saved; and we have, further, this infinite cause particularly to give God thanks that the fire did not happen in any of those places where His Majesty's naval stores are kept, so as though it hath pleased God to visit us with His own hand, He hath not, by disfurnishing us with the means of carrying on the war, subjected us to our enemies. It might be observed, that this fire happened in a part of the town where, though the commodities were not very rich, yet they were so bulky that they could not well be removed, so that the inhabitants of that part where it first began have sustained very great loss; but by the best inquiries we can make, the other parts of the town, where the commodities were of greater value, took the alarm so early, that they saved most of their goods of value, which possibly, may have diminished the loss; though some think that if the whole industry of the inhabitants had been applied to the stopping of the fire, and not to the saving of their particular goods, the success might have been much better, not only to the public, but to many of them in their own particulars. Through this sad accident it is easy to be imagined how many persons were necessitated to remove themselves and goods into the open fields, where they were forced to continue some time, which could not but work compassion in the beholders; but His Majesty's care was most signal on this occasion, who, besides his personal pains, was frequent in consulting all ways for relieving those distressed persons."

It was in remembrance of this fire that the great "Monument of London" was erected. It was the work of Sir Christopher Wren, and erected by virtue of the Act of Parliament for the rebuilding of London, 1667; was completed, 1677, and is, with the flaming vase of gilded bronze which surmounts it, 215 feet in height.

As appears by the inscription on the monument, the fire consumed 89 churches, the city gates, Guildhall, many public and private structures, 13,200 dwelling houses, 400 streets. Out of 26 wards, 15 were destroyed utterly, and 8 others half burned and shattered. The ruins were 436 acres in extent, from the Tower by the side of the Thames to the Temple Church, and thence from the northeast along the city wall to the head of the Fleet ditch. The "Popish faction" was accused of causing the fire, and an inscription on the plinth of the monument placed there by the aldermen in 1681, was to that effect. The inscription was erased in 1685, under the Roman Catholic influences paramount in the reign of James II; it was restored in 1689 by William and Mary, and remained until 1831, when it was finally erased by order of the Common Council.

(*London Gazette*, as quoted. *Hist. Monument Lon.* London, n. d. Chamber's *Book of Days*. Molloy, *Royalty Restored*. *Hevelius*, quoted by Newton.)

[To be continued.]

ANOTHER 1804 DOLLAR.

A RECENT issue of the *Ansonia (Conn.) Sentinel* says: "Linus Dibble of Saybrook has just made a rare find in the line of an old coin, which is rare, and which he values at \$600. He recently purchased a tract of land and began ploughing it. The property, seventy-five years ago, was used as a home lot, but has laid idle since that time. In ploughing the garden he turned up a silver dollar with the unmistakable date upon it of 1804." We suspect it is a Spanish coin.

GLEANINGS.

LIONS vs. LEOPARDS ON ANGLO-GALLIC COINS.

WITHOUT in any way entering upon the heraldic aspect of the question, it may be of interest to examine this numismatic mystery; at any rate, so argues M. Francisque Michel in one of his Notes on the Metrical MS. Romance, by Chandos Herald, entitled, "Le Prince Noir," translated and printed in 1883. M. Michel then proceeds to refer to a Dutch Collection of Historical Medals, (*i.e.*, Van Mieris, *Historie der Nederlandsche Vorsten*, The Hague, 1732) among which is one which has evidently been struck to commemorate the grant of the Duchy of Guienne by Louis XI to his brother Charles,¹ who is there represented on horseback, fully armed, with drawn sword in his hand, his visor up, his tunic studded with the fleurs de lys of France, and the leopard of Guienne. His horse is adorned in a similar manner. The motto is "Deus" (undoubtedly for Dominus) "Karolus Maximus Aquitanorum Dux et Francorum filius." The other side portrays a Duke of Aquitaine seated under an open canopy supported by two angels, in which are also the Arms of France and of Guienne. An example of this medal, in gold, is in the National Cabinet of Coins at Paris.

Now, among the varieties of Anglo-Gallic Coins, struck by Edward III and the Black Prince, appeared gold pieces, known as "Guiennois" and "Leopards," the latter so named from the effigy of that animal appearing on the field; and among the counters, issued by the former in England, is another leopard device, with the legend, "Leopard je suis." All this, however, only shows that both English and French monarchs, at different times, made use of the leopard as a heraldic and numismatic charge, but throws no light on the vexed question whether the three lions on the shield of England were or were not originally representations of the inferior wild animal. The Guiennois leopard would naturally be used by the Black Prince after his conquests in France, and assumption of the Duchy and Government of Aquitaine and Gascony.

NUMISMATIC SATIRE UPON GENERAL BOULANGER.

I have recently had an opportunity of examining a most curious example of numismatic satire, in treatment quite distinct from such satirical medals as have been at various dates called forth by the occurrence of marked historical or social events.

The piece in question is a ten centimes, bronze, of Napoleon III, bearing Barré's unlaureated head of that emperor. The reverse remains untouched in legend and device; but the obverse has been most ingeniously manipulated by the adaptation to the head of Napoleon of a general's embroidered képi (forage cap) by the alteration of the moustache and the addition of a short beard, and by the clothing of the neck in the gold-laced uniform collar of a high commanding officer, so that the whole forms a very fair likeness of the "brav' Général," the alterations having been accomplished by means of the graver, after the copper effigy had been beaten up. The inscription, Napoleon III, has also been altered; that name and the two first numerals having been effaced, and letters engraved forming Boulanger, so that the piece now stands as a ten centimes, copper, of "*Boulanger I, Empereur*." The date has also been altered, I should mention, to 1888, the year when Boulanger was sailing on the high tide of his short-lived popularity.

This clever satire is understood to be the work of some German artist, resident at Zurich, and the number of pieces manipulated being necessarily limited, there is difficulty in getting even a glimpse at an example. I am glad, therefore, to record the above particulars respecting so scarce an item.

1. This gift, in place of the Duchy of Normandy, of the Estates at Tours, very much later in date than was, however, made only in 1468, at the Convocation the epoch of the Black Prince.

TUDOR EXHIBITION. ELIZABETHAN BROADSIDES RESPECTING COINS.

LONDON, 1890.

In one of the cases is a Broadside Proclamation by Queen Elizabeth, dated December 23rd, headed, "By the Queen," and bearing her autograph signature to left of the heading, the subject being the correction of the public impression that "base testoons of fourpence half-penye were not to be current after the ende of January, 1561."¹

Another Broadside on view relates to the alteration of certain base money into fine silver, and is dated November 15th of the third year of Elizabeth's reign. This proclamation, however, in its principal feature, has regard to the circulation in England of "quantities of forayne coynes of gold and silver here in this Realme received of the subjectes upon farre greater value than they be worth," gives information as to "the Frenche Crowne and the Flemyshe or Burgundian Crowne, the printes whereof are (for better knowledge) in the margent of this Proclamaycion plainly sette forth;" and, accordingly, to left of the printed matter appear wood-cuts, very clear and simple in treatment, of the "French Crowne" (2 varieties of issues of Francis II), and of the "Flemyshe" or Burgundian Crown of Charles V, showing both obverses and reverses. There is also information respecting the "Englyshes Angels," and the "Forayne Coynes like the Englyshes Angels," which latter, worth only 9s. 3d., had been paid for at 10s. "Printes" (wood-cuts) of "these Forayne Coynes" are given, from which it would seem that they were Netherland pieces. 1.—Moneta Nova Aure Thorensis; *Obverse*, a ship; *Reverse*, St. Michael. 2.—Mona. N. A. Bat., having also a reverse of St. Michael.

These Broadside are highly interesting, both for the subject matter and for their excellent type and get-up; they are printed in black letter, are folio in size, and, as a matter of course, of great rarity.

MEDAL OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION OF 1830.

Hereunder is a detailed description of a curious bronze French Medal, having reference to the three so-called "glorious" days of July, 1830, which entailed the exit of Charles Dix, and the entrance of Le Roi Citoyen, Louis Philippe.

Obverse. Within a circular oak wreath this inscription, "Paris, xxvii, and xxviii and xxix, July, mvcccxxx," and outside the wreath, "The · French · People · To · The · English · Nation."

Reverse. An elegantly modelled figure of the Genius of Peace, holding an olive branch in his right hand, and the torch (of enlightenment) in his left, stands on a globe, which has a caduceus and a cornucopia, in saltire, behind it. In the field, to right, appear the open volume (of progress), the sword of justice, the cap of liberty, and the clasped hands of fraternity, while to the left are shown the anchor of hope, and the rudder of commerce. The figure itself is good but these emblems are common-place in treatment. The legend on the rev. is, "All · Mankind · Are · Brothers." The names of the artists, inscribed below the globe, are Gayrard and Caqué, well-known sculptors of the period.

I have never before had in hand a French Medal bearing legends in English. This is a noteworthy peculiarity, another being that the date is curiously expressed, the Roman figures used for the hundreds being vccc, in place of the ordinary dccc.

WILLIAM TASKER-NUGENT.

Wimbledon, Surrey.

2. I find, by the State Papers, that these testoons were the base issue of Edward VI, in 1550, and that Queen Elizabeth, on October 4th, 1560, addressed, from Hampton Court, directions to Sir William Hewet, Lord Mayor of London, to affix the mark of a port-cullis, before the king's face, to the testoons in circulation, passing for 4½d.

Certain corporate towns were directed in the above sense, on October 10th, 1560: this base money, however, having been called in by proclamation of September 27th of the same year.

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. XXIV, p. 98.]

DCCCXVII. Obverse, A five-pointed star with five intervening irradiated points or flames; on a medallion in the centre a wolf suckling Romulus and Remus. Over the wolf the All-seeing eye within a triangle. Legend, round the edge of the medallion, \square DELLA VIRTU' TRIONFANTE AL OR.' DI ROMA. [The Lodge of Triumphant Virtue, Orient of Rome.] Reverse, The same. Loop. Size 36.¹

DCCCXVIII. Obverse, Within a triangle surrounded by a chain, are two river-gods with urns pouring water which unites in the fore-ground; the one on the observer's left is a male and the other a female; each holds a steering oar in the hand on the outer side; they lean with one arm upon the urns thus bringing their heads near each other; both are crowned with rushes, and aquatic plants are in the background: at the top the All-seeing eye sheds its rays upon them. This device doubtless alludes to the confluence of the Rhine and the Moselle at the city where the Lodge is located; on the left of the triangle, *Verreinte* on the right *Kraefte* and below *wirken* [Union produces strength]. A circle of very small five-pointed stars surrounds the field, outside of which is the legend above $\star \square$ FRIEDRICH ZUR VATERLANDS-LIEBE \star and below OR.' V.' COBLENZ 5817 [Lodge of Frederick of Love of Fatherland, Orient of Coblenz]. Reverse, Plain. A loop at the top for suspension. Copper (?) gilt. Size 28. It is said to be rare. I know of none in America except that in the Lawrence Collection.²

DCCCXIX. Obverse, A cable tow with three knots and three loops, surrounds a triangle, which encloses an apple, stemmed and leaved; 17 on the left and 90 on the right of the apple, and 1806 below it, the latter outside the triangle. Legend, HUNDERTJAHRIGES JUBELFEST DER \square ZUM GOLDENEN APFEL IM ORIENT DRESDEN AM 26 27 NOV 1876 [The Centennial celebration of the Lodge of the Golden Apple, in the Orient of Dresden, Nov. 26 and 27, 1876]. Reverse, An altar on which is an apple with short stem and leaves, as on obverse. A cable tow falls over the front of the altar, the tassels of which spread to right and left over the date 1776.³ On the right is a plumb, on the left a level, and behind the altar the square and compasses, the upper part of the latter enclosing the apple. A wreath of olive, tied at the bottom

¹ For this description I am indebted to Bro. Shackles, who writes me, "I cannot ascertain if there is any Lodge of Triumphant Virtue at Rome, but there is one of that name at Aversa, a small town a few miles north of Naples, according to the recent Calendars. No Lodges existed in Rome prior to 1871." I judge this to be a member's medal of recent date, but am uncertain whether the reverse is incused or a replica of the obverse, but presume the former, or possibly two shells joined, as we should hardly suppose two identical dies would be cut.

² I learn from Bro. Shackles, who has an impression of this Medal, that the Lodge by which it was struck was originally a "Field," or as we call them, an Army Lodge. It was warranted by the Grand Lodge of the Three Globes, of Berlin, at Coblenz, Oct. 19, 1817; it became dormant June 8, 1826, but about 1860 was revived and became quite prosperous. The motto has a double allusion,—to the confluence or union of the rivers as mentioned, and also to the fact that soon after its foundation it received in a body the members of the

Lodge *L'Union Desirée*, which during the French domination of the Rhine had been erected by the Grand Orient of France, either on the 22d of April, 1805, or the 5th of Feb., 1810, but as to which is the correct date authorities differ. It is a member's jewel.

³ This is said to be rare; an impression is in the Lawrence Collection. The date 1783 was the year of the formation of a Provincial Grand Lodge at Frankfurt by Lodges using the ritual of the "Eclectic Bund," which included only the three symbolic degrees. Whether this Lodge was for a time allied to that body I have been unable to ascertain, but as the Grand Lodge of Saxony, formed in 1811, recognizes officially only those grades, it seems probable. This is corroborated by the fact that the latter Provincial Grand Lodge, with which the Golden Apple appears to have been previously connected, abolished all the grades above Master Mason in 1806 or 1807, and one of the dates may allude to that event. I can suggest nothing relative to the other—1790 on the obverse. 1776 is the date of foundation as appears from the legend.

by a ribbon the ends of which extending upwards fill the space below the altar, surrounds the device. On the wreath are three pomegranates at equal distances apart; between the stems of the wreath, the date 1783. No legend. Silver. Size 24.

DCCCXX. Obverse, Within a wreath of oak, open at the top and tied by a bow of ribbon at the bottom, an inscription in nine lines, the first, seventh, and eighth curving: DIE LOGE | Z. D. | DREI SCHWERTERN | UND | ASTRÄA Z. GRUNENDEN | RAUTE | DEM ANDENKEN AM | D. 27 OCTOBER 1773 [The Lodges of the Three Swords and Astraea of the Evergreen Rue, in commemoration of the 27th October, 1773]. Reverse, The front of a long building, of two stories, a tower and steeple in the centre. Below, in exergue, D. 27 OCTOBER 1873.¹ Bronze, and probably other metals. Size 20.

DCCCXXI. Obverse, Naked bust to observer's left, of the reigning Duke. Legend, ERNST II HERZOG VON SACHSEN COBURG UND GOTHA [Ernest II, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha]. Under the decollation, small, HELFRICHT. F. A circle of small dots outside the legend, near the edge. Reverse, Within a full garland of roses and rose leaves, tied at the top with a ribbon, is an equilateral triangle, on the centre of which is a compass, the four cardinal points indicated by letters, the needle pointed upwards to the north; over the compass the letter *Æ*, above which is a crown; the field of the triangle is filled with rays from the compass. On the left of the triangle 1806, on the right 1881, and below 30 JANUAR (the date of the 75th Anniversary). Legend, separated by a circle from the field, ZUR 75 JÄHRIGEN JUBELFEIER DER ST JOH. LOGE ERNST Z. COMPASS I. OR. Z. GOTHA * [For the celebration of the 75th Anniversary of the St. John Lodge Ernest of the Compass, in the Orient of Gotha].² Bronze. Size 32.

The following piece is included so frequently by Continental collectors among Masonics, that it seems proper to describe it. Franckenberg was a member of the Lodge Ernest of the Compass, of Gotha, and a Medal was struck by that Lodge of a distinctively Masonic character (see CCCLXXXIX), in honor of his completing a half century of public service, but I see no evidence that this piece has any reference to the Order, and therefore do not number it.

Obverse, Within a wreath of oak leaves, tied by a bow of ribbon at the bottom, an inscription in five lines: SYLVIVS | FRIEDER · LUDW | FREYHERR | VON | FRANCKENBERG [Sylvius Frederick Louis, Baron Von Franckenberg]. Reverse, Inscription in eight lines: AM | 2 IAN 1815 | 50 IAHRE RUHMVOLL | MINISTER | DER HERZOGTHUMER | GOTHA | UND | ALTENBURG [On the second of January, 1815, for fifty years a minister full of glory to the Duchy of Gotha and Altenburg]. Copper, and probably other metals. Size 20.³

DCCCXXII. Obverse, Bust of Puhlmann to left, in uniform, with decorations on his breast; below the bust, in very small letters, KULLRICH

¹ This is evidently a Centennial of Dresden Lodges, but what event it commemorates I have not learned; it is perhaps the date of their foundation. The building slightly resembles the Asylum on another of the same Lodge, but is not the same, unless indeed, it has been altered and enlarged. In a note on CCCLXXXIII, I said that I had been unable to verify the statement that this Asylum was founded by the Lodge of the Three Swords; Rebold, however, gives Sept. 22, 1792, as the date at which it was established. He says it is directed at the present time by this Lodge, and is educating two hundred children. This Medal is in the Lawrence Collection.

² From a Medal loaned me by Mr. Lyman H. Low of New York. Three other medals of the Lodge have been described: Nos. CCCLXXXIX to CCCXCI. From the device on this Medal it is evident that the name Compass refers to the mariner's compass, and not the compasses (zirkel), as translated by myself under the Medals named, and also by several others to whom I referred for the history of the Lodge. See notes 241, 2 and 3. I learn from Bro. Shackles, who has this piece in his cabinet, that Prince Ernest, brother of the late Prince Consort of England, was its Master in 1858.

³ This piece is in the Lawrence Collection.

(the die cutter). Legend, FRIEDRICH WILHELM ANTON PUHLMANN MSTR. V. ST. DER LOGE TEUTONIA Z. W. 1831. 1881. [Frederick William Anthony Puhlmann, Presiding Master (von stuhle) of the Lodge Teutonia of Wisdom (Zur Weisheit), 1831-1881.] Reverse, A large building surmounted by two flagstaves and flags. A small cross above. Legend, LOGE TEUTONIA Z. WEISHEIT IM OR. V. POTSDAM. [Lodge Teutonia of Wisdom, in the Orient of Potsdam.] In exergue, in five lines, IHREM SEHR EHRW. VORSITZENDEN MSTR | BEIM FESTE SEINER | 50 JAHRIGEN HAMMERFUHRUNG | AM JOHANNISTAGE | 1881. [To their Right Worshipful Presiding Master on the celebration of his fifty years of gavel wielding, on St. John's day, 1881.] Silver and bronze. Size 26 nearly.¹

DCCCXXIII. Obverse, Bust of Von Haugwitz. Legend, CHRIST HEINR. CURT GRAF VON HAUGWITZ [Christian Henry Curt, Count Von Haugwitz]. Below the bust a over s perhaps for Abramson] in very small letters. Reverse, A pair of extended compasses lying on a perfect ashlar. Legend, FESTIGKEIT [Firmness]. Silver.²

DCCCXXIV. Obverse, On a drapery or curtain, within the folds of which Masonic working tools are to be seen, is a bell upon which is 41. Under this in two lines, 23 JUNI | 5816. [June 13, 1816.] Reverse, Inscription in eight lines: ALIQUANDO | NATURA TIBI ARCA- | NA RETEGENTUR | DISCUTIETUR ISTA | CALIGO ET | LUX UNDIQUE CLA- | RA PERCUTIET | SENECA. [Literally, Sometimes secrets are disclosed to thee by nature: the darkness will be scattered, and a clear light on all sides surprise thee.] Bronze. Size 25, nearly. Rare.

¹ This Medal I describe from information given me by Bro. Shackles. I have never seen the piece. It commemorates a remarkable term of service, but I have been unable to learn anything of the recipient personally. The Lodge was warranted by the Grand Lodge of the Three Globes of Berlin, Nov. 30, 1809, and consecrated the 19th of the following month.

² I am indebted to Bro. Shackles for the description of this Medal, which I have never seen, and which from its age and the fact that it escaped the notice of Zacharias and Merzdorf, must be very rare. Its size he does not mention. Merzdorf refers to one in honor of Von Haugwitz, with reverse *Bestimmtheit*, and alludes to this piece also as mentioned in Numophylacium Ampachianum, II: 603 (No. 9601, Min.), but he evidently could not have seen it, as the reverse clearly proves it to be Masonic. So little is known of the Medal or the person it commemorates, that I give the following notes on Haugwitz, which may help to place it; compiled from Kenning, largely supplemented by Bro. Shackles. He was born June 11, 1752, in Silesia; he held various official positions, was Prussian Ambassador at Vienna in 1791, and Minister of State in Berlin, but retired from office in 1803, and died Feb. 19, 1832, in Venice. He was initiated at Leipsic, and took the next two degrees at Frankfurt on the Main on May 13, 1775. He then entered the Strict Observance at Gorlitz, under the name *Eques a Monte Sancto* [Knight of the Holy Mountain]. See Note 134, *Masonic Medals*. He next became a member of the Zinnendorf system (the Grand Land-lodge of Germany), an illegitimate branch as claimed by some, of the Swedish Templar system, though recognized as one of the Three German Grand Lodges. From the last body he seceded in 1777, and instituted a rite of his own, called "*der Kreuzfrommen*," or the "Extra Pious," but failing to make this a success, he next connected himself with the *Regime Rectifie*, or system of Lyons. He wrote several treatises on Masonry

(See Kloss, Bibliog. 421, 422) from 1774 to '79, and an account of his own First degree is reprinted in the *Signal Stern*, under the title "A pious explanation of Freemasonry." (See Kloss, 1933.) He persuaded Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick (See CIX) and Prince Carl of Hesse (See CXI), to join his mystic system, but it soon became extinct. In later years, finding himself "unappreciated," he not only retired from Masonry but became an open opponent of the Order, and at the Congress of Verona in 1822, he submitted a Memorial in French, holding the craft up to derision; this note he translated into German, and it was printed in Von Darrow's *Deutsche Schriften und Briefen*, etc., Berlin, 1840, Vol. IV, pp. 211-221. The Medal is of much interest, but Bro. Shackles who has investigated what is known of Von Haugwitz Masonically, has been unable to learn when or where it was struck. Judging from the dates of those mentioned above, struck in honor of his companions, from his own Masonic history, and the absence on this Medal of the Templar emblems peculiar to the rites he subsequently followed, I should be inclined to assign it to the year 1776, when the Princes visited the United Lodges in Hamburg.

³ This Medal I have never seen. My description is taken from Adolph E. Cahn's catalogue, No. 2313, Frankfurt a/m, (Feb. 1890), where it is called "of an unknown Lodge." The device of a bell, and the date, June 13, 1816, sufficiently identify it as struck for the 40th Anniversary, or the opening of the 41st year of the Lodge of the Bell (Glocke), founded in Breslau, June 13, 1776. As it was issued so long before Merzdorf's work, and yet was unknown to him, and has never before been described to my knowledge, I think it may justly be deemed very rare. The quotation is from the writings of L. Annaeus Seneca, the Roman stoic philosopher. For the 50th Anniversary Medal of this Lodge see CCCLXXVII, *Masonic Medals*.

DCCCXXV. Obverse, The square and compasses. Legend. DES ZIRKELS KUNST. U. GERECHTIGKEIT. This legend is somewhat indefinite, but may perhaps be rendered, Skill and righteousness are the teachings of the compasses. Reverse, Inscription in five lines: MEISTER | GERHARDS | VEREIN | gestiftet im Januar, | 1844 [Master Gerhard's Union, founded in January, 1844.] A loop at the top of the planchet. Silver. Size 25 nearly. Rare.¹

DCCCXXVI. Obverse, A right hand uplifted, the thumb and first two fingers extended, the others closed, suggesting the position of the priest's hand in giving the benediction. Below, in small letters, F. WEISSNER F. (The die-cutter.) No legend. Reverse, An inscription in five lines: □ | ZUR | PFLICHTTREUE | IM OR.'. | BIRKENFELD. [Lodge of Fidelity to Duty, in the Orient of Birkenfeld.] Copper, silvered.² Size 17.

Under CCCCXVIII I described a medal of Wieland, struck by the Lodge Amalia of Weimar, of which he was a member; and followed it by another often included among German Masonic collections, from his membership in the Order. There is a third medal of the same poet, which is also frequently found in lists of Masonics, for the same reason, but which I do not consider as properly so included. It bears his bust, facing observer's right, wearing a sort of skull-cap and his name WIELAND above. The reverse has a lyre, an eight-pointed star above, a pair of wings extended below, the ends of which turn upward. Beneath is a face with the wings of a butterfly, on a garland of roses to the right and lilies to the left, and the legend above, DEM UNSTERBLICHEN SÄNGER. [To the immortal singer.] It is of copper, and about 18 in size.¹

W. T. R. M.

[To be continued.]

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, of New York, took possession of their new rooms on Monday, January 20th last. New members were admitted, and it was voted to issue a notice that the rooms would be open to the Society every Thursday evening through the year. Various donations to the Society's Cabinets were received and acknowledged.

The Annual Meeting in March was well attended, and the condition of the finances and roll of membership showed the usual prosperity. It is intended to publish, before long, the Proceedings of the last and previous Annual Meetings, with various Numismatic papers that have been read before the Society since the last pamphlet of this kind was printed. Mr. Parish was re-elected President, and Mr. Drowne, Secretary.

¹ I am indebted to the Messrs. Chapman of Philadelphia, for a rubbing of this medal, which was obtained in Cologne, and an impression of which has lately been added to the Lawrence collection. I have been unable to learn anything of its history, or when it was struck; it seems to refer to a union of German Masons or Lodges, perhaps of the same character or identical with the "Verein Deutscher Maurer," for an account of which see Kenning's Cyclopaedia, under "Union," where it appears that certain German Freemasons formed a union in 1802, on a scientific basis, which proved unsuccessful, but which has since been instituted again on a surer foundation, "and is now an

influential body, having as members many of the most learned Masons on the Continent, and as honorary correspondents a brilliant galaxy of Brethren in Europe and America."

² This is in the Lawrence collection. Its time of mintage I have not ascertained. The Lodge has its Orient in Birkenfeld, the capital of the small German Principality of that name, which belongs to the Duchy of Oldenburg.

¹ Some account of this Brother, who was nearly eighty when he joined the Order, is given in Note 265, in my work. He is said to have written a number of Masonic songs.

At the meeting in May, the Curator of Numismatics informed the members of an anonymous gift of about 1,500 U. S. Tokens; this collection contains many rare and fine specimens, and will add greatly to the value of the Society's Cabinet. At this meeting a communication was received and read from the *Societa Geografica Italiana*, of Rome, requesting the aid of the A. N. and A. Society in obtaining descriptions of medals of Christopher Columbus which may be known to American collectors. On motion of Mr. Poillon the Society voted to instruct the Secretary to issue a circular to all its members, requesting them to communicate such information on the matter as they may have. The Italian Society contemplate publishing descriptive accounts of all such medals, in connection with the Four Hundredth Anniversary of the Discovery of America by Columbus.

On the 12th of June the Society held a special meeting, when Mr. Charles Gregory, in behalf of his fellow-members, presented to Mr. Parish, the President, the first gold medal the Society has ever issued; he accompanied the presentation by a few appropriate words, bearing testimony to Mr. Parish's long and devoted services, his many acts of kindness in promoting the interests of the Society, his liberal gifts to its Library and Cabinets, and his readiness to add to its usefulness by opening to the inspection of members the treasures of his private collection whenever desired. Mr. Parish, in accepting the gift, thanked the Society for the honor it had conferred upon him, expressed his deep interest in its objects, and his desire for its success, which needed only the united efforts of all to be secured. The dies of the medal were cut by Lea Ahlborn, of Stockholm, Sweden, and are beautifully executed. The obverse bears a fine portrait of Mr. Parish, to left, with his name. The reverse has a wreath of laurel and oak, enclosing the inscription, "From his fellow Numismatists in grateful recognition of his zeal and devotion to the science." Legend, in an outer circle, ANNO SEXTO PRESIDENTIAE SOCI. AMERL. NUMIS. ET ARCHAEOLOG. MDCCCLXXX." The morocco case bears the date of presentation, June 12, 1890.

SOCIETE ROYALE DE NUMISMATIQUE, BELGIUM.

ONE of the most prosperous Societies on the Continent is the Royal Numismatic Society of Belgium. The *Revue Belge de Numismatique* is published under its auspices, and usually contains an account of its proceedings and the papers read at its meetings. The April number (160 pages) is more than usually interesting: it has a valuable article on the Frank coins discovered in cemeteries in the valley of the Lesse, a tributary to the Meuse. It is from the pen of the learned Secretary of the Society, M. Cumont. The coins are judged to be of the fifth century, and struck in imitation of the coinage of Valentinian III, the last Roman Emperor of the Theodosian family. Historically, they possess value in the determination of the date when the fortress d'Eprave was in the possession of the Franks. Numismatically, the paper of the President, M. le Vicomte B. de Jonghe, possesses high merit in its description and analysis of the coins struck in the seventeenth century at the Abbey of Thorn in the province of Lunbourg, of which little or nothing has been previously known by collectors. Other articles and the miscellany deserve the careful observation of numismatists.

G. A. G.

A COLLECTION OF CHINESE COINS.

A FINE collection of Chinese coins has been presented to Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., by Rev. Mr. Taft, Missionary to China. The collection is said to contain coins of every dynasty, even very early coins of the empire, which date hundreds of years before the Christian era. They are of unique appearance, some being in shape of short daggers, with inscriptions. Many of the coins were dug up from graves several hundred miles in the interior. It is said by experts that the collection is the largest of the kind in the United States.

COINS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF BOSTON.

Editors of the Journal:—I have recently been looking about to see what coins or medals are to be found in Public Institutions in Boston, accessible to the Numismatic student, and your readers may like to know what I have ascertained. There are a few in the Library of the Natural History Society, placed there perhaps in the hope that they might become the nucleus of a collection which should bear some relation to the objects of that Society. One is a medal of Linnaeus; one of Dr. John Edward Gray, of the British Museum, and another of his wife. There are a half dozen in all, but they are not on exhibition, and seem to be considered as of no special importance. In the Public Library there are a number of medals of interest and value,—Washington, Franklin, etc.—with several drawings of proposed designs, etc., which were mentioned some time since in your magazine. Most, if not all, relate to men or events connected with Boston history. They are in one of the cases in Bates Hall and easy of access. In the Art Museum there are some fine Ancient coins; the Rindge Collection of Roman silver and gold is well labelled and arranged, and there is an extensive series of casts of Greek and "Magna Grecia" coins. The Bostonian Society has a number of Franklin School and City Medals, with others struck to commemorate such occasions as the Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, the Soldiers' Fair, the Centennials, etc.¹

It is easy to gather medals of the latter class at the time of their issue, when they are freely hawked about the streets, or given to members of the organizations for which they are struck, but who generally care little about keeping them when the day has passed; but too often they are not preserved; collectors do not see them, or it may be, their insignificance, or the poor execution, causes them to be neglected, and then the dies are destroyed, or lost sight of, so that it becomes almost impossible to obtain at any price what a few cents would have bought, when they were struck. This was the case with a pitiful medal sold at the time of the Dedication of the Soldiers' Monument. No one seemed to care for it then, and with good reason, for as a numismatic effort it was contemptible; now it is well nigh impossible to secure one; yet a collection of Boston Medals should include this piece, poor as it is.

It is much to be desired that a well-considered plan might be adopted by the Art Museum or some other Public Institution, for developing a correct taste in Numismatics, by bringing together the best examples of coins and medals, both ancient or modern, and placing them on view where they can be studied. The love of coin collecting is wide-spread, but it often fails to produce any fruit, partly because of the difficulty of learning what has been accomplished, and of comparing ancient and modern art on coins; yet the impulse which leads the young collector to begin a cabinet of cents, if properly directed, might produce results of permanent value. It would be very pleasant if one might hope that some lover of Numismatic art in Boston would inaugurate a movement to found such a Cabinet. If once begun, and its existence properly made known, it could hardly fail to grow. s.

THE *Philadelphia Inquirer* lately published an article giving the market values of some of the rarer U. S. coins. We quote the writer's opinion as to a few of them. Dollars: 1794, \$200; 1838, '39, and '58, from \$75 to \$150 according to "state of preservation." (Rather a wide margin.) Of Half Dollars, it says there are but three specimens of 1838 known; one is in the Mint Cabinet, another a proof, not located, the third was sold in the Haines Collection in 1888. Its estimated value is \$150. Of Quarters, 1827 is said to be the rarest; and valued at \$250; 1796, at \$150, 1823 at the same, and 1855 at \$75. The valuable Dimes are 1796, '97, and 1804; the first is reckoned at \$25, and the last at \$40. In Half Dimes, 1802 is the rarest, and in fine condition is worth \$150; 1796 is valued at \$40, and '94 at \$25. These can hardly be considered as auction room values, the condition determining that.

¹ Our correspondent has overlooked the fine American Medals, etc., at the rooms of the Massachusetts Historical Society, who also have a small collection of coins presented by the late Hon. James Savage. There is also a good but not large collection in the Boston Athenæum, but not on exhibition at present.—Eds.

COIN SALES.

THE PARMELEE COLLECTION.


THE sale of this famous collection took place at Bangs & Co.'s rooms, New York, on the afternoons of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, June 25th, 26th and 27th, last. A few rare and choice pieces had previously been disposed of at private sale, and a few pieces were added from other sources, if we are correctly informed; but there were attractions enough in the catalogue to make us realize more than ever how desirable it is that the National Government should speedily make suitable provision for enriching its collection of coins in the Mint Cabinet, or in the Smithsonian Institution. Such an assemblage of coins illustrative of American Numismatic history, gathered with so much knowledge and care, and abounding in varieties, ought never to be scattered without first having yielded from its treasures something to fill the gaps in our National Cabinets. Contrast the British Museum collection of coins with those at Philadelphia and Washington, and the force of what the *Journal* has often urged is painfully evident. In the Parmelee Cabinet were pieces which, placed with those the Government now possesses, would have made an almost complete series of the issues which bear any relation to American coinage from the earliest days. Opportunities like this are rare indeed. The establishment of such a cabinet is not a mere matter of sentiment, or of numismatic zeal on the part of collectors; it is a duty the Government owes to itself to preserve what we may call the *incunabula* of its coinage. That in time this will be done we cannot doubt, and the sooner it is undertaken the better for all concerned. Every year it is postponed increases the difficulties not less than the cost of such an undertaking.

The proceeds of the sale are about \$23,600; the Bushnell sale, conducted by Messrs. Chapman, in June, '82, which it will be remembered was especially rich in Americana, realized about \$14,000; Mr. Mickley's cabinet brought something over \$13,000; the McCoy sale in 1864 about the same; the Bache-Lightbody sale, \$12,500; Mr. Crosby's collection, sold in June, 1883, was also rich in Colonial and early American issues, but the amount we do not at this moment recall. These are the only sales that have approached this in the past, either in the amount realized or in interest to American collectors, and yet we fear the owner received no adequate return for his long continued search and outlay.

As might be expected, this collection attracted a very large number of buyers. The catalogue was handsomely printed, — the title in blue, red and black, — and very free from typographic errors. It contained 96 pages, and 1,443 lots. The arrangement, especially of the coins issued by the United States, which were grouped by dates instead of by values, may or may not be an improvement on the old plan; but the chief defect in this catalogue, and to our mind a serious one it was, we find in the failure to give the former ownership, — for the pedigree of a coin, especially when found in a collection of the character of this, very often adds much to its value, — and in its omitting to name the price the pieces had previously brought. In many instances this could have been done without much difficulty, and such comparisons between past and present prices would have been very interesting. A few of these we have attempted to supply below, mostly from the Bushnell sale, as more convenient. Very likely the compiler thought a collection so well known, and easily first of its kind in most points, would stand on its merit, and tell its own story. If so, he erred, in our judgment. We recognize quite a number of coins which are known to be identical with those which had brought much higher prices in former sales; these will occasionally be noted below. Dealers of course are fully aware of the history and "auction value" of choice pieces, but many collectors are not, and such quotations tend, we believe, to enhance rather than to reduce values. The descriptions otherwise were, in most cases, quite sufficient; there was no exaggeration, and there was a gratifying freedom from certain sarcastic comments, and strained attempts to be funny at the expense of competitors, which have too often disfigured such catalogues in days not distant.

We have kept our readers too long from such quotations of the prices received as our space will allow, but, as the dispersion of this Cabinet is a memorable event in American numismatics, it seems to require more than ordinary notice. The first piece offered was one of the early Mint Patterns, the Disme of 1792, "Liberty Parent, etc." in silver, which was bought by Steigerwalt, for \$61; then followed an impression of the same piece in copper, bid off by Proskey for 26. Chapman took the next, a fine Half Disme in silver, of the same date, and Proskey one in copper, each for 13. A silver centre Cent with similar legend, which brought 120 in the Bushnell sale, was knocked down to Smith for 73.50; he also took No. 8, a Birch Cent with plain edge, for 75; this piece had previously brought 165. The same buyer secured the following lot, a v. f. milled edge Cent of the same date, with proof surface, eagle with up-raised wings on a section of a globe, for 210. Crosby (plate x: p. 21) says this is the only specimen known beside that in the Mint Cabinet; in the Bushnell sale this cost Mr. Parmelee 300. A Dollar of 1794 in copper, *without* stars, otherwise like the regular issues, 20; another, same metal, *with* stars, unique, 100; copper Quarter Dollar of 1827, only three known, and a copper Dollar of 1836, Gobrecht below base, plain edge, proof, were taken by Crosby, the first for 20 and the second for 25.50; one of the latter in copper, but without stars, went to Reed for 26; Eagle and Half Eagle of 1878, gold proofs (metal not mentioned by Davis), two varieties of each, one, type of Morgan Dollar, the other, smaller head and differing eagle, etc., sold to Frossard for 43.

In American Colonials this cabinet was pre-eminently rich, and they brought very good prices. The Carolina Elephant piece, 1694, was purchased by Steigerwalt for 116; this was sharp, uncirculated, and in this condition excessively rare; another, altered die, went to Chapman for 67; this same piece he had sold, we believe, in the Bushnell sale for 80. The Connecticut Threepence (Higley) brought an advance on former sales; one with rev. three crowned hammers, etc., 1737, only one other known, went to

Frossard for 140; this brought 58 in the Bushnell sale; another, same obverse, but different rev.,  1 AM (good) COPPER, etc., only two known, to Steigerwalt for 62.50, who bought two more of these pieces, differing from the preceding, for 71 and 34, also an advance on previous sales. Myddelton Kentucky tokens, one in silver for 32.50, and one in copper for 18, to Frossard. Baltimore pieces, the Shilling to Chapman, 41 (55 in the Bushnell sale), and the Groat to Woolf, 75; the latter was said to be better than that in the Bushnell sale, which brought 34; the Penny, the same piece which sold for 370 in the Mickley sale, and 550 in Bushnell, went to Smith for 350: unique variety of the Chalmers Shilling (radiant eye over liberty cap, etc.) to Chapman for 64, about half what it brought at Bushnell. Maryland Sixpence (Chalmers) for 19, and a Threepence for 9, both to Woolf; Smith took the Standish Barry Threepence for 30. N. E. Shillings, different dies, 35 and 37; "Willow tree," do., "finest existing," 46, to Woolf, who also bought a Threepence of the "Willow tree" type, "not mentioned by Crosby or any writer . . . doubtless the only known specimen," for 41; the "Good Samaritan Shilling," so called, concerning which we have not changed our opinion frankly expressed some years ago, went to Ball for 210, a great many times its value.

Pine-tree Shilling, "Cog-wheel" variety, (Crosby 10-P) to Stearns for 30; a Sixpence, (Crosby 2 Oak D.) 31, to DeWitt Smith; the same gentleman bought the "New England Stiver," (Crosby p. 347.) believed to be unique, for 30; New England Elephant Halfpenny, 70; the buyer we did not learn; unique New Jersey Cent with draped bust of Washington, 150 to Smith; another New Jersey Cent, 1786, date under beam, to the same, for 140; still another, smaller bust of horse's head, slight differences, (Maris 8-F) to Chapman for 212.50; this closed the high prices for the first day.

The first piece on the second day we note was another N. J. Cent, (Maris 62-q) which went to Mills for 25; a New York Cent, military bust, (? Clinton) (Crosby pl. viii: No. 4) to Smith, for 55; the Brasher Doubloon to Frossard for 415; in the Bushnell sale Mr. Parmelee paid 505; several New York Cents of 1787 brought high prices, one to Smith for 150, another to the same for 80, and a third, No. 458 of the Catalogue, to Steigerwalt for 84; the latter we believe is the same as that in the Shorthouse sale, where it sold for 126; a Virginia Shilling, with view of Gloucester Court-house, *brass*, only two known, to Steigerwalt for 26; Smith took the next lot, another Virginia Shilling, nude bust of George III, and "Virginia" and British arms, for 101; Nos. 516 to 519, Rosa Americanas, Twopence, Pennies and Halfpenny, no date except the first, to Chapman, for 70; these seem to be the same which cost 335 in the Crosby sale, and were now secured by Chapman; the description of these pieces does not do them justice, or they would probably have brought a much higher price, but we doubt if Chapman regrets that; another Rosa Americana of 1724, not in Crosby, struck in silver, to Smith for 50; cost 60 in Bushnell sale; he also took for 275 a Twopence of 1733, considered by Mr. Parmelee in many respects the gem of his collection; Continental Dollar of 1776, "*Currency*" to Mills, for 130; another, same dies, in *brass*, but rev. die retouched, to Paul for 26; (only two known). Lots 580 to 583 were started at an upset price of 1,000 by Smith, and went by alternate bids of 25 and 100 from Chapman and Smith to 1,310, when the latter bid 1,350 and took it. These pieces were the set of Nova Constellatio, 1,000, 500, (2) and 100 Mills; it is called unique in the Catalogue, but we hear that Mr. Crosby says there is another of the 1,000 Mills, not so good; Confederatio Cent, 1785, small stars and long rays, to Smith for 100; Washington Cent in gold, which brought 500 in Cohen's sale, on his belief that Washington carried it as a pocket piece, and subsequently sold for 400, now went to Smith for 220; the same gentleman took the Sommer Islands Shilling for 90 and another for 40, as well as the Sixpence and Threepence at the same figures (210 for the four); the 1793 Cents all brought good prices, the highest, 167, to Steigerwalt for Miller; Dollar of 1794, "finest known," to Smith for 225; Half Dollar of 1796, 15 stars, to Smith for 251, and another, 16 stars, to Reed for 130; Dime of 1798 to Steigerwalt for 85; this was a brilliant impression, perfect date; the 1804 Dollar, from Sanford at 750, brought 570, and was secured by Byron Reed. The highest price was that made on the Half Eagle of 1822, which was started at 400, and went by bids of 100 at a time between the auctioneer and Smith to 900, at which price the auctioneer knocked it down to "Black." The sale of this piece evoked some comment, and it was questioned by many whether it was Mr. Parmelee's piece or another's.

Here we must close our report, although we have passed many beautiful coins which reached \$100 and more. It will be noticed that the gentlemen who placed the collection on the market for Mr. Parmelee took for themselves or their customers most of the choicest pieces, although Messrs. Frossard, Steigerwalt, Chapman, Low, and a few others, were fortunate enough to get some of the gems, and at prices which must have been quite satisfactory to their clients. While the sale therefore appears on its face to have realized good prices, yet, if we may judge from the remarks of several who were present, the "McKinley idea" of protection, entered conspicuously into some transactions. We must wait therefore for future sales to judge how far this may be considered to have established prices.

M.

CHAPMANS' SALE.

THE Messrs. Chapman sold in Philadelphia, at the rooms of Davis & Harvey, on Thursday, May 22nd, the collection of the late H. H. Huntzinger, of Pottsville, Pa. Some small invoices were added by Mr. T. F. Nealis, of Philadelphia, and others. The Catalogue, 30 pages, and 716 lots, was prepared by the Messrs. Chapman Brothers, and contained many foreign copper and silver Coins, Tokens, Colonials, Washington Pattern pieces, War and other Medals, Proclamation Pieces, United States and Canadian issues, etc. The sale realized in the neighborhood of \$1,200.00, and was quite successful. We have devoted so much space to the Parmelee Sale that our notice of this must necessarily be brief. An essay, Henry I, of Hayti, bronze, unc. and r., brought \$3.75; Dollar of Paraguay, tin, silvered, in proof

condition, 4.25; the "Gloriam Regni," 7; Gold Louis of 1720, adorsed Ls forming cross, 15; Mass Shilling. (Crosby 4-F.) 8; U. S. A. Bar Cent, guaranteed original, fine, 4.50; Dollar of 1794, g. and v. r., 34; do., '98, 13 stars, small eagle on clouds, 6; the same, 15 stars, 5; do., 1858, br. pr., 39.50; Half Dollar of '97, g. and ex. r., 38.50; Canadian Medal, War of 1812, "Upper Canada preserved," restrike, but v. r., 19.50; the H. E. Thomas token, only one other known at present, in tin, brought 14.25; and several other lots sold for equally good prices.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

THE TRIVULZIO THALER.

THE "mysterious three-faced head" which appears on the Reverse of No. XXVII in Prof. Bolton's descriptions of Alchemical Medals, (page 6 of the present number of the *Journal*) was one of the crests of the Trivulzios, and is an heraldic or armorial pun on their name. With this crest is usually associated the motto "*Mens Unica*," so that the significance of the device and motto is "Three faces (Tre Volti) with a single mind." The family color was green, the ecclesiastical symbolic color of the Trinity, to which this device also alluded indirectly, as was clearly shown in one of the beautiful vellum Manuscript Breviaries from the famous Trivulzio Library, sold in New York a few years ago.

Litta, in his "*Famiglie Celebri Italiane*," (last volume) gives considerable space to this family, and engraves ten different medals or coins relating to them (both obverse and reverse). Among them was one which was struck by Theodore Trivulzio, the tenth Count, which has an elaborate shield bearing the family arms, surrounded by ten differing devices used at various periods by different branches or individuals of the family: one of them is the same three-faced head, which is placed in the dexter chief. The inscription on the reverse of XXVII may be read in full, as explained by Litta, COM(ES) M(USOCHI) XI BAR(O) RETENII IMPER(IALIS) ET XV C(OMES) i.e. Eleventh Count of Musocco, and Fifteenth Imperial Baron and Count of Retegno. The ET C which concludes the inscription on some of these medals is in a sort of monogram, and would very likely be taken for etc. (*et cetera*) were it not that Litta explains it in full, as given above. He remarks that the device of the sheaf of wheat, which appears on the piece of Theodore, as well as on XXVII above, alludes to a tradition that one of the Trivulzios generously assisted his father-land with a gift of grain in time of famine.

W. T. R. M.

AN OLD "FIND" OF NEW ENGLAND SHILLINGS.

WE hear from Salem that on Friday last William Brown, Esq., the youngest surviving son of the Hon. Col. Brown, deceased, having had information of some money concealed in a place which he owned, caused search to be made for the same, where was found five or six jars full of silver, containing about one thousand and ninety-three ounces of silver of several species, among which was about six thousand New England Shillings scarcely discolored.—*The Boston Weekly News-Letter*, July 21st, 1737.

BOOK NOTICES.

RIVISTA ITALIANA DI NUMISMATICA DIRETTA DAL DR. SOLONE AMBROSOLI CONSERVATORE DEL REGIO GABINETTO NUMISMATICO DI BRERA E DA UN CONSIGLIO DI REDAZIONE. MILANO, 1889. The second year in four quarterly parts.

THE second year of this important numismatic publication forms a large octavo volume of six hundred pages, with many illustrations. It is, of course, principally devoted to the numismatic history of Italy, which country is easily first in interest in this study, with its three series of Greek, Roman and mediæval coins and medals, the last headed by the Papal. The present volume contains something relating to each of these series, though the first is but slightly touched. The Roman series fares rather better with two long articles by the well-known numismatist Francesco Gnechi, of Milan. The greater part of the articles relate to the coinage of mediæval

and modern Italy. There are important papers on the coins of Milan, Genoa, Tresana, the Trivulzi, etc. The medals struck in Italy, in 1888, are described at some length, and each part contains a memoir of some Italian numismatist,—the four noticed in this volume being Muratori, Argelati, Bellini and Zanetti. The contents are varied enough to suit all tastes, and the work deserves the support which, it is to be hoped, it receives.

A.

EDITORIAL.

THE article on "Contributions of Alchemy to Numismatics," which is completed in the present number, we regret to be obliged to print without its final revision by Prof. Bolton. The author left New York on an extended journey to California and the Hawaiian Islands, expecting to be at home again soon after midsummer, but a letter received July 28th, informs us that he is still in California; the proofs and manuscript which were sent to him have therefore failed to reach him. Having delayed the publication as long as possible, the editors find themselves obliged to print without the benefit of his advice. We mention this first, that Prof. Bolton may not be charged with any errors that may be discovered, hoping for our own sake that none may be found, and second, as showing to our readers the cause of the delay in the appearance of this number.

ONCE more we begin a volume of the *Journal*; the plans which we hope to carry out in the coming year have already been outlined, and we have only to say further that we shall welcome contributions from the lovers of the science, and shall gratefully appreciate any efforts which our friends may make towards increasing, especially among Public Libraries, the number of our subscribers. For the plate in the present number we are indebted to the kindness of Prof. Bolton; the medals which it illustrates are of the greatest rarity, as will be inferred from his descriptions. In the next number we shall hope to give another plate illustrating the Comet Medals, which Mr. Walter is describing in our pages.

WE have recently received a letter from Dr. H. R. Storer, who is passing the summer in the Provinces, in which he mentions a curious piece of Prince Edward Island, that we do not remember to have seen previously described. It is in the Cabinet of Mr. John S. MacLaren, Inspector of Customs for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, who calls it the "Dennis Macarthy (blacksmith) penny." The obverse has P E I on the centre of the field; the upper and lower bar of the E not crossed: no other device or lettering on obverse or reverse. Mr. MacLaren, who resides at St. John, has a very extensive collection of coins and medals, principally in gold and silver, with many War medals (chiefly English), Communion Tokens, rare Canadians, etc. Dr. Storer has been fortunate in meeting most of the collectors in that vicinity; among them he visited Dr. Thomas Walker, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, who has some fine Masonics, Mr. Joseph P. Edwards, of Annapolis, N. S., (who has several rare Canadian pieces, including the "White" [Halifax] farthing token,) Mr. R. S. Masters, of Kentville, and others, who kindly allowed him to examine their Cabinets. Many of the collectors in the Provinces are interested in our early Colonial and Continental issues, and Dr. Storer was pleased to find a number of the rarer pieces of that class, as well as of our early National coins, placed among their treasures.

CURRENCY.

SINCE Buffalo Bill has been in Paris he has come to regard the French sou with more respect than he does the American Sioux. That is his franc opinion.—*Washington Capital*.